FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 24, 1846. [NO. 1493.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

GROUND BLACK PEPPER,

SALERATUS, Mace, Starch, Nutmegs, Indigo, Cinnamon, Salled Oil, Ground Ginger, Cloves, Matches, Cayenne Pepper, Barley, Castile Soap.

ALSO, a fresh supply of that choice LONDON GROUND MUSTARD,

At Hinsdale's Drug Store.

Feb. 15. 98-tf

TIMBER AND TURPENTINE LAND.

700 ACRES finely Timbered Land for sale. It is situated on the waters of Black River, within six miles of Cape Fear. I am determined to sell, and a bargain may be had. This Tract adjoins the Lands of Joel Deming, Jno. Barnes, and others. For Terms, apply soon to

MOSES BRANCH.

Feb. 17, 1846. 98-3w

REMOVED.

THE Subscriber has removed his Stock of Drugs, Medicines, &c., to the corner of Market Square and Gillespie Street, in the Arey Buildings, to which place he invites his friends and customers.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

February 13. 98-tf

HOUSE AND LOT at Auction.

THE HOUSE advertised for sale by the Subscriber heretofore, will be offered at the Market House at Public Auction, on Monday the second day of March, at 12 o'clock. Any person wishing to examine the premises previous to that time, may do so by calling on the Subscriber.

Terms made known at the time of Sale.

SIMEON COLTON.

Feb'y 16. 98-2w

JAYNE'S VERMIFUGE has gladdened the heart of many a mother, who had expected soon to follow her child to the grave, but found it restored to life and rosy health by this celebrated specific.—It expels worms without irritating the coats of the stomach and bowels, and combines the virtues of a tonic, with those of an alterative. Neither the Vermifuge nor the Expectorant has a rival in the whole range of the materia medica, for diseases to which each is adapted.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

THE MONEY is always returned, if JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE does not produce the most decided benefit in Cholics, Sick Headaches, Griping Pains, Diarrhoea, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels.

For sale at No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

IT NEVER FAILS.—The American Hair Dye never fails, when used as directed, to change the hair from any other color, to a beautiful auburn or jet black. Sold at No. 8, South Third street, Philadelphia.

PILES.—Half the cases of Piles are caused by the irritation of small worms. JAYNE'S VERMIFUGE cures all such cases by removing the worms, and imparting a healthy tone to the bowels. For sale at No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

ASTHMA, or PHTHISIC is caused by a lodgement of the phlegm or mucus in the air-cells, which obstructs the passage of the air through the wind tubes. *Jayne's Expectorant* removes the obstruction with the greatest facility, and cures the disease at once. It is prepared at No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

For sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

February 14, 1846. 98-3t

STRAYED.

FROM the Subscriber's Stable, on the 11th inst., a SORREL MARE, common size, well formed and in good order, 6 or 7 years old, has a few white hairs on her nose, mixed with the sorrel, and a few small white spots under the saddle. Is a little lame in her left hind foot. Has a small lump in the washer of one of her eyes. A reasonable reward will be paid for her delivery to me on Bear Swamp, 10 miles above Lumberton, or for information by letter directed to Lumberton. I tracked her on the road towards Fayetteville.

WM. C. McNEILL.

Robeson County, Feb'y 13. 98-3w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, will please call at John Fort's, and make payment. Their accounts and notes will remain in his hands until the 1st of February, after which time they will be placed in an officer's hands for collection.

E. N. FORT.

Fayetteville, Dec 30, 1845 91-tf.

To Farmers, and persons engaged in the Turpentine Business.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, a TRACT OF LAND containing **Thirteen Thousand Acres,** 2800 of River Swamp, 1200 Inland Swamp, and 9,800 acres of Pine Land. The above Land is situated in Glynn county, Geo., on the Altamaha River, about ten miles above the city of Darien. The River Swamp contains a large quantity of Cypress trees of the largest size, White Oak, Red Oak, Water Oak, Ash, and Hickory; and the Inland Swamp, Live Oak, Hickory, &c. The quality of Land cannot be surpassed in Glynn county for Cotton, Rice or Provision,—the Pine Land is well adapted for the Turpentine business. The Land is low and clay soil throughout, containing a large quantity of large sized mill logs, and well wooded throughout, (uncut by any one unless by neighbors for building log cabins.) The Land is situated on three navigable streams, the Honey Gall and Cowpen Creek and the Altamaha River. The hauling is from three-eighths of a mile, and to the extent of the body of Land four and a half miles. The subscriber is at present engaged in cutting Steamboat wood, and furnishing the city of Darien and the up-country boats that ply between Darien and Macon. The Landings on the river are beautiful, the Bluffs high, and plenty of water at the Landings for large sized Steamboats, and in tide water. There is at present a Company recently established about six miles above, who have engaged the services of a gentleman from North Carolina, who is actively and extensively engaged in Boxing for the Turpentine business. The trees in the low lands are mostly Pitch Pine, and are more productive than the Yellow Pine. The Land is situated in a healthy section, and its locality to the city of Darien would make it desirable. To the Farmer its soil is unsurpassed, and profitable to those engaged in Turpentine, Lumber, Staves, Shingles, Fire and Steamboat Wood, Brick, and Hoop Poles. The whole will be sold low for cash, and good titles will be given. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call immediately and examine the situation. Apply to

A. A. De LORME,
Darien, McIntosh county, Georgia.

Feb'y 11, 1846. 98-3w

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

A TRACT OF LAND in Stokes County, within two miles of Germanton, on the main road leading from Germanton to Salem. It was formerly owned by Dr. Jno. D. Pepper, and recently by Mr. Wm. Overby, adjoining the Lands of Messrs. Miller, Banner, and others. A bargain may be had, as a sale will be effected soon. For terms, apply to Mr. Reuben D. Golding, of Germanton, or the subscriber at Fayetteville.

If not disposed of at private sale previously, it will be sold at the Court House in Germanton, at Auction, on Tuesday the 14th of April next, being Superior Court week.

JOHN H. COOK.

Feb. 16, 1846. 98-3w

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST or stolen, in Philadelphia, Wilmington, Fayetteville, or some where on the way, one box Dry Goods and one package Sundries, marked Wm F. Watts, Mocksville. Any information respecting the same will be thankfully received, and $10 paid for their delivery in this place, or to Mr. W. F. Watts, Mocksville, N. C.

THOMAS S. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 17. 98-3w

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to me are respectfully requested to pay their Notes and Accounts. Those of longer standing than twelve months will be put in a train for collection as soon as the necessary process can be served on the parties, unless paid by 1st March.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 10. 97tf

☞ The Subscriber has REMOVED to the Brick Building lately built by Mr. Henry Branson, North side Hay street, a few doors above Market Square.

P. TAYLOR.

Feb'y 6. 97-3w

☞ The Store on Person street, lately occupied by the Subscriber, is for rent.

100 bushels real Yellow Planting POTATOES, for sale P. T.

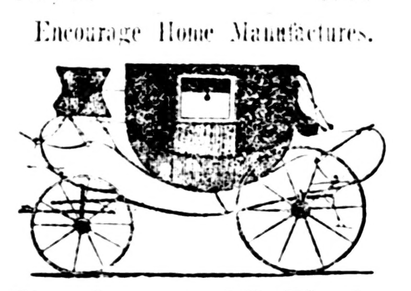
FOR SALE.

15,000 LBS. DRY HIDES, at 10 cents per lb. 1 large Mules, 4 to 6 years old, price $350. 2 Horses.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 10. 97-3w

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

From Mr. James W. Estill.

Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, April, 1841.

DR. D. JAYNE—Dear Sir: I feel bound to you and the public, to avail myself of this opportunity of giving publicity to the extraordinary effects of your Expectorant on myself. Having been afflicted for several years with a severe cough, hectic fever, and its concomitant diseases, I seemed only doomed to linger out a short but miserable existence, until the fall of 1830, when being more severely attacked, and having resorted to all my former remedies, and the prescriptions of two of the most respectable physicians in the neighborhood, without deriving any benefit, or the consolation of surviving but a few days, or weeks at farthest, when the last gleam of hope was about to vanish, I had recommended to me your Expectorant,—and blessed by that Being who does all things in the use of the means—and contrary to the expectations of my physicians and friends, I was in a few days raised from my bed, and was enabled, by the use of a bottle, to attend to my business, enjoying, since, better health than I had for ten years previous. JAMES W. ESTILL.

BRONCHITIS.

Beaver, Pa., January 22, 1841.

DR. D. JAYNE.—Dear Sir: Having been for a long time afflicted with Bronchitis, a disease which annually sweeps away thousands of the human race to premature grave, under the mistaken name of Consumption; and having heard of the wonderful efficacy of your Expectorant for Coughs, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the Lungs, I purchased two bottles of it, and am happy to inform you, and all the sons and daughters of affliction, that it immediately suppressed the cough, removed the pain and difficulty of breathing, and produced a free and easy expectoration, and very soon effected a complete cure.

JONATHAN DAVIS, Baptist Minister,
Beaver, Pa.

For Sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Sessions, 1846.

Ananias Robinson *vs.* Elijah Dunn.
Justice's Execution.—Sheriff's Levy on Land.

Wm. and Edw'd McCallum, Adm'rs, &c. *vs.* same.
Justice's Execution, and Sheriff's Levy on Land.

IN the above cases, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, and that no notice of the above Levy had been served on him before he left this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, printed in the Town of Fayetteville, notifying said Defendant of the levy on his lands,—on the waters of Dyson Creek,—so that he may appear at the next term of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the Court House in the Town of Lawrenceville, on the 1st Monday of April next, and shew cause why the said Lands shall not be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's debts, with interest and costs, otherwise an order of sale of the same will be made, and the Lands sold.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in the Town of Lawrenceville, the 1st Monday of January, 1846, and in the 70th year of our Independence.

NATH'L KNIGHT, Clerk.

Pr. adv. $1 00.] 97-6w

MACKEREL.

20 BBLS. No. 3 Mackerel, just received and for sale by COOK & TROY.

Feb'y 10. 97-3w

NOTICE.

A NEGRO WOMAN AND CHILD, belonging to the Estate of John McArn, dec'd, will be sold on the first Monday (being the 2d day) of March next, at the Town House, upon a credit of six months.

P. B. McARN, Com'r.

Feb'y 9. 97ts

DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, desirous of going out of the Dry Goods business, offers for sale his Establishment on Market street in WILMINGTON. His Stock is fresh, good, and new, containing almost every kind of

Fashionable GOODS,

Of last Fall's and this Winter's purchases. His Stand is one of the best in the place, with an excellent run of custom, and a business altogether well established.

The terms will be very liberal.

W. A. WILLIAMS,
No. 25 Market st., Wilmington.

Feb'y 3, 1846. 97-4w

TO RENT.

A FEW comfortable Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, known as the property of the late John McArn. For particulars, apply to

ALEX'R JOHNSON, Ag't.

Feb'y 2. 96-6w

Valuable LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale, a tract of Land lying about 7 miles East of Fayetteville; another tract containing 149 acres adjoining the above; and another containing 152 acres, also adjoining. Also 250 acres lying on Black River, about 2 miles below Maxwell's Bridge, in this county. The whole is good Turpentine land, and the Timber has never been cut from the tract on Black River. Some of it is very prime land for cultivation. For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to

NATHANIEL H. McLAURIN.
ARCHIBALD McLAURIN.

Cumberland county, Jan'y 20. 95tf

FOR SALE.

40 CASKS Fresh Thomastown LIME. 10 x 12 and 8 x 10 Window GLASS, And a general assortment of Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs.

B. ROSE & SON.

Jan. 7, 1846. 93-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1846.

John Pratt, Alex'r S. McAlpin, and others,
vs.
William Pratt, Hiram Pratt, Daniel Short and wife Nancy, Thomas Short and wife Charlotte, and Sarah Brooks.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Pratt, Thomas Short and wife Charlotte, are not residents of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, or judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, A. D. 1846, and the 70th year of American Independence.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.

Pr. adv. $3 00.] 97-6w

Real Estate for Sale.

IF not previously disposed of at private sale, will be sold at Public Auction, on the 18th day of March next, without reserve, the following Property:—

One three story Brick House, 20 feet front, adjoining P. Mitchell, North side Hay st.

One three story Brick House, 20 feet front, the former residence of D. A. Ray.

The vacant Lot, corner of Hay and Winslow streets.

Also, the Store now occupied by Cook & Hodges.

The Brick House now occupied by Hall & Hall, in which are four tenements of 20 feet front each.

One House and Lot on Maiden Lane, the former residence of Duncan McColl.

Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to examine the property, as the sale will be positive.

HALL & JOHNSON,
BENJ'N RUSH.

Feb'y 2, 1846. 96tf

E. M. HALL, M. D.,

Dental Surgeon, (at Briggs's Hotel,)

WOULD take this method of informing the citizens of Fayetteville, and all who may require his services, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a new supply of materials of the very best quality used in his business. He also spent some time at the Dental College, (of which he is a graduate,) where all the most important improvements are daily taught and demonstrated. He would therefore confidently assure all who may require his services, that he will Extract, Plug, Cleanse, and Insert Incorruptible Artificial Teeth, on the most approved plans and in the most satisfactory manner. *He would particularly call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the horrid deformities caused by the irregularities of the Teeth, all of which could be obviated by applying to the Dentist before they are grown.*

A lot of Tooth Powders of my own make for sale; also some very superior Tooth Brushes.

P. S. On account of the rapid spread of the small pox through the country, I obtained some vaccine Virus, with which I will vaccinate all who may desire to shield themselves from the ravages of that terrible disease. I was particularly careful to get it myself from a perfectly healthy and young subject.

Feb'y 2. 96tf

Irish Potatoes and Onions.

18 BBLS. PLANTING POTATOES, 10 ditto Northern ONIONS, for sale by E. W. WILLKINGS.

Jan'y 19. 94tf

10 DOZEN fine Old White Port WINE, for Medicinal purposes, for sale by J. D. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

Life and Times of Henry Clay,

JUST received, in 2 large volumes, price $1. Also, Prescott's Miscellanies, 2 37; McCaulay's Miscellanies, 1 50; Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy, 75; do. Crock of Gold, 50; do. Twins and Heart, 50; Legal Rights of Women, 90; Pictorial History of the Revolution, 1 87; Book of Good Examples, 1 10; Mother's Book, 80; Wilson on Healthy Skin, 1 10; Mother's Lessons, 60; Beecher's Lectures to Young Men, 70; Appleton's authorized edition of the Prayer Book, very fine; Manual of Matrimony, 40; Pulpit Cyclopedia, 2 50; Methodist Harmonist; with a variety of Boy's and Girl's books.

NOVELS.—The Heiress, 25; The Charity Sister, 25; the Quiet Husband, 25; White Boy, 25; The O'Donoghue, 25; The Foster Brother, 25; Wandering Jew, 60; Big Bear of Arkansas, 50; Major Jones's Courtship, 50; Simon Suggs, 50. New Games, Historical, &c. Blue Ink; Banker's Wallets, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

February 2.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING sold the House and Lot where he has for some time past taught a School, hereby gives notice that he expects to close his connection with the School on the 18th of March. The School, however, will be continued under the joint care of Rev. John J. Brantly and Mr. Jesse P. Smith. From a long and intimate acquaintance with one of these gentlemen, both as a scholar and teacher, and from the general reputation of the other, it is believed that the School will be such as in every department of study usually found in such Schools, the instruction will be thorough and satisfactory to the patrons.

S. COLTON.

Feb'y 7. 97tf

HAYMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL.

THOUGH the Subscribers have been led to unite for the purpose of continuing this School, from the belief that their own interests will be more advanced by such an arrangement, they have also thought that it will better serve the interests of all who may choose to patronise the School, and be more generally advantageous to the public.

It is the earnest desire of the Subscribers to sustain the present reputation of the School; and to accomplish this object, nothing will be left undone by them that attention and diligence and perseverence can do.

They will take care to maintain a firm and proper discipline, and will exert themselves to make their School a worthy successor of the present one.

The Mathematical department will be conducted by Mr. Smith, the Classical by Mr. Brantly, and due attention be paid by both to the English branch of study.

The School will open on the 20th March next.

JESSE P. SMITH.
JOHN J. BRANTLEY.

Feb'y 7. 97tf

TRUST SALE.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust to me executed, for certain purposes therein contained, I will expose to Public Sale, on Saturday the 14th March next, at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville,

Ten Likely Negroes,

Consisting of men, women, boys and girls. Terms, *Cash.*

E. J. LILLY, *Trustee.*

February 9, 1846. 97-ts

30 DOZEN WEEDING HOES, slightly burnt, for sale very low, by JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Feb'y 9. 97tf

STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP.

A brief notice to the Distressed.

IT has long been a desideratum with mankind, to obtain such remedial agents as are requisite to the elimination of the ills incident to the animal economy, at a rate somewhat proportioned to their actual or specific worth; and also to procure the attention of the physician for a moderate and reasonable compensation. But this, indeed, is rarely done,—the practitioner often reaping a large profit from the misfortunes of others, and that, too, at little cost, and less labor! while the unfortunate patient loses, not only his ability to prosecute his avocation, his time, his physical energy, and the happiness consequent upon such energy, but frequently the means of defraying the enormous expenses incurred by the usurious charges of the physician. It is frequently astonishing to observe the very striking want of success in the practice of those whom we regard as skilful physicians; and that, too, in the most simple forms of disease. Intermittent Fever affords a very forcible example of this, as they often permit it to continue for months, nay, even years, to afflict their patients, and then leave them, a prey to frequent relapses, liver complaints, debility, atrophy, etc. Their constitutions dilapidated by the use of poisonous drugs,—such as calomel, arsenic, zinc, &c—and not unfrequently in utter destitution and hopelessness.

Having myself been engaged in the practice of physic for some time, and observing the exceeding inutility of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of Ague cases, and the very considerable expense it frequently involved, I was induced to make an effort to prepare a remedy which should at once be more safe, certain, and infinitely CHEAPER.

And I now offer the product of my labor and researches to the public, by placing within the reach of every one, the means of relief, for ONE DOLLAR. This Sirup is not unpalatable, and is altogether innoxious, and cannot by any possible contingency produce any one of the unpleasant consequences enumerated above; and in no single instance, out of the numerous cases that have been treated with it, have I known it to fail, when a proper, perfect, and thorough trial had been given it. I could adduce, as an evidence of its efficacy, numerous well authenticated certificates from those who have experienced the benefits of this Composition; but shall rest its merits with those who may deem it worthy of a trial;—and by no bombastic eulogy, or hyperbolical and glowing panegyric, attempt to push it into an unripe popularity, and thus cull the precocious fruit of fraud and deception!! and impose upon the credulity of a too credulous public; but shall only say to those laboring under this disease, take it and be healed!

Rockingham, N. C. 97-6w

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the late George Miller, in Rowan County, six miles south of Salisbury, some time during the month of July last, a bright mullatto girl named HARRIET. Having purchased the said girl, I will give the above reward for her apprehension and delivery to me, in the said County of Rowan, four miles southwest of Salisbury. It is believed that she is now in the county of Davidson, Randolph, Chatham, or Cumberland, passing herself, no doubt, as a free girl. She has a small scar over one of her eyes, and a fire brand on her thigh, and is a little freckled across the nose. She is about 21 years of age, five feet two inches high and stout built. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me or $20 for her confinement in some jail so I can get her again. Letters on the subject addressed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to.

HENRY MILLER.

December 13, 1845. 97-3mo.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Sessions, 1846.

Wm. and Edw'd McCallum, Adm'rs, *vs.* John Bird.
Justice's Judgment and Sheriff's Levy on Land.
100 acres on the waters of Town Creek.

R. L. Ledbetter and Robert Steele, Exr's of John Steele, dec'd, *vs.* same.
Justices' Judgment and Sheriff's Levy on Land.
50 acres on the waters of Rocky Creek.

Lockey Simmons *vs.* same.
Justice's Judgment and Constable's Levy on Land.
200 acres on the waters of Town Creek.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Bird, the Defendant in the above cases, is not an inhabitant of this State, and that no notice of the above Levies was served on him before he left the State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendant of the Levies aforesaid, so that he may appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the 1st Monday in April next, and shew cause why said Land shall not be sold, otherwise the same will be ordered to be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's debts, with interest and costs.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lawrenceville, the 1st Monday in January, 1846, and in the 70th year of our Independence.

NATH'L KNIGHT, Clerk.

Pr. adv. $4 00.] 97-6w

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb. 9, 1846. 97-tf

To Southern and Western Merchants.

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar WAREHOUSE,

No. 17 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

LINTON & WOODWARD, (successors to Sam'l Woodward & Co.) invite the attention of Merchants and Dealers to their extensive Establishment, where they will find a large and complete assortment of James River Honey Dew Cavendish TOBACCO. Also, 800,000 Havana and American CIGARS, viz: Regalias, Casadoras, Lanormas, Labellas, Ugues Delicios, Principes, &c. Turkish, Spanish, and common Smoking Tobacco.

☞ They would especially ask attention to their SCOTCH SNUFF, manufactured expressly for dipping. Also, a large assortment of Moccuba, Rappee, Congress, and other Snuffs, Cigar Cases, Snuff Boxes, and Pipes of various shapes and sizes.

Jan'y 26, 1846. 96-2m

To Southern and Western Merchants.

PHILADELPHIA *Wholesale Houses.*

THE Subscribers, Merchants, Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers of the City of Philadelphia, being prepared with full stocks of Goods in their respective departments, suited to the wants of the South and West, respectfully unite in an invitation to Southern and Western Merchants, to examine their several assortments, which will be offered at prices and on terms which cannot fail to prove satisfactory.

The variety and excellence of our Domestic Manufactures, in addition to abundant and choice supplies of Foreign Goods, with which the Philadelphia Market is provided, present the strongest inducements to purchasers to visit this City for Spring and Summer Supplies of every description.

Importers and Dealers in Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

Decoursey, Lafourcade & Co, 77 Market st.

Importers and Jobbers of Staple, Silk and Fancy Dry Goods.

L. J. Levy & Co., 134 Chesnut st., next door above the Custom House.

Dealer in Silks, French Dry Goods, Balzorines, Bareges, Shawls, &c. &c.

Joshua D. Evans, No. 8 North Second st. Successor to Wood & Co.

Manufacturer and Importer of Lace Goods, and Dealer in Fancy Goods.

George Watts, N. W. corner of Market and Second sts., and 11 South Second st.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Ready-made Clothing of every grade.

Bennett & Co., Philadelphia Hall of Fashion, No. 192 Market st., between Fifth and Sixth.

Michael Tracy, 292 Market st.

Manufacturer of Shirts, Collars & Bosoms.

John Hodges, Sign of the Mammoth Shirt Collar, No. 110 North Second st.

Manufacturers of Umbrellas, Parasols, Parasolettes, and Sun Shades.

Sleeper & Fenner, 126 Market st., South side, one door below Fourth st.

Wright & Brothers, 125 Market st., North side, a few doors above Third st.

H. B. Fassell, N. W. corner of Fourth and Market streets.

Wm. H. Richardson, No. 104 Market st., South side, next door to the old stand.

Columbian Inks and Blacking, Root's Penmanship, and Maps of all kinds.

A. W. Harrison, 8½ South Seventh st.

Manufacturers of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cheap Travelling Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. &c.

A. L. Hickey & Co., New Store under Jones's Hotel, No. 150 Chesnut st.

Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in Perfumery, Cosmetics, Soaps and Fancy Goods.

Eugene Roussel, No. 114 Chesnut st.

Carpetings, Window Shades, Mattings, Floor, Furniture & Carriage Oil Cloths.

J. Sidney Jones, Carpet Hall, 18 and 20 North Second st.

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Fine Cutlery, Britannia and Plated Ware, and Manufacturers of Silver Ware.

Dickson & Co., S. E. corner of Third and Market streets.

Importer of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Dr. D. Jayne, No. 8 South Third st.

Refrigerators and Water Filters, for cooling Provisions and Purifying turbid or brackish Water, Fire Proof Chests, Letter Copying Presses, &c., manufactured by

Oliver Evans, No. 61 South Second street, two doors below Chesnut.

China, Queensware and Glass.

S. Tyndale, (30 years in the business,) No. 219 Chesnut st.

Venetian Blind Manufacturer.

B. J. Williams, No. 12 North Sixth street, a few doors above Market st.

Saddle, Bridle, Harness and Trunk Manufacturers.

Magee, Taber & Co., No. 172½ Market, above Fifth st.

Edward P. Moyer, (of the late firm of Thomas Moyer & Son,) No. 38 Market, below Second st.

Manufacturer of Thermometers, Hydrometers, Saccharometers, &c., for Brewers, Distillers, Dyers and others.

Joseph Fisher, No. 58 Chesnut st.

Importers and Manufacturers of Paper Hangings, &c.

Howell & Brothers, removed to No. 116 Chesnut st., S. E. corner of Carpenter's Court.

Cheap Publication and Periodical Establishment.

G. B. Zieber & Co., No. 3 Ledger Building, below Chesnut st.

The "Dollar Newspaper"—the Cheapest and Best Family Newspaper in the Civilized World.

A. H. Simmons & Co., Publishers, Ledger Building, S. W. corner Third and Chesnut sts.

Accounts Collected and Legal Business Transacted in all parts of the United States and Territories, at

V. B. Palmer's United States Collection Agency, N. W. corner Third and Chesnut sts.

Philadelphia, Jan'y 26, 1846. 96-5w

MOLASSES.

JUST RECEIVED per last Steamer, 20 hhds. prime MOLASSES. For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan'y 26. 95tf

CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers have this day received a general assortment of

Ready-made CLOTHING,

Consisting of Over-Coats, Frock and Dress Coats, Pants, and Vests. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan'y 26. 95tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery.

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

GARDEN SEED.

SUGAR AND EARLY CORN, just received and for sale by MALLETT & HUSKE.

Jan. 26, 1846. 95tf

JUST RECEIVED,

DIRECT from the Factory, Rowland's Mill and Crosscut SAWS, warranted, and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Jan. 21, 1845. 95-tf

WHOLESALE HAT AND CAP WAREHOUSE.

JENNINGS & OGDEN,
No. 138 Water Street, N. York.

JENNINGS & OGDEN continue to manufacture HATS of every description and quality, embracing all the different styles of Fashionable and Broad Brim HATS, among which are—

Fine Nutria, Super White and Black Brush, Super Moleskin, Drab Beaver & Russia Hats.

With many other descriptions too numerous to mention.

Merchants who are desirous of procuring a neat and tasty article for their Retail Trade, can have their wants supplied by making application to J. & O. And while we offer such inducements to Fashionable Retailers, we would say to the Wholesale Buyer and Country Merchants, that our Stock on hand and constantly manufacturing comprises every thing suited to your wants. HATS here can be found from the Lowest Quality to the Finest, which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

WILLIAM JENNINGS,
ELIAS R. OGDEN.

New York, Jan'y 1846. 95-3m

Galvanic Rings.

THE Subscriber has for sale, a small lot of Galvanic Rings, price $1. Having become satisfied that they exert a very beneficial effect upon the system, from the fact that an aunt of mine had been cured of a nervous headache by them of many years' standing, and hearing them highly recommended for rheumatism, of which I have long suffered in the shoulders, I obtained one of them which I have been wearing ever since, and am happy to say that I have not had an attack of rheumatism since.

E. M. HALL, M. D., Briggs's Hotel.

Feb'y 2.

Age of the World.—Professor Gray lately delivered a lecture on Geology, in New York, in which, according to a report in the N. Y. True Sun, he referred to the high antiquity of the globe, and appeared to astonish some of his audience when he not only expressed a belief that the formation of the earth was not accomplished within the last six thousand years—but that a calculation, based on the well-known slow process of rock-making, showed that it required 52,800,000 years to form one rock in the ocean; and he did not doubt that the earth was 100,000 times as old as even that small period!

Recognition.—"How d'ye do, Mr. Jones—how d'ye do!" said a young swell yesterday, with more beard than brains, to an old glossy-faced gentleman, who stood behind a pair of gold mounted specs, and whose locomotion was assisted by a gold headed bamboo cane.

"Excuse me, my good sir—excuse me," said the old man in a falsetto voice—"but you have the advantage of me."

"My name is Kid, sir—Kid," said whiskerando—"you remember Thomas Kid—Tommy, you used to call him—don't you?"

"Bless my soul, yes and so I do," said the old man—"I remember little Tommy Kid sure enough; and how do you do now, Mr. *Goat!*"

"Kid, sir, Kid, not Goat," said Thomas peevishly.

"Ah, true, you were a kid then, Tommy," said the old gentleman, "but I perceive by the quantity of hair on your chin, that you have since become a *goat!*"

Tommy stroked his beard with his fingers, and went off without bidding Mr. Jones "good bye."

A Crown Lost.—After the troubles of the first French Revolution, Louis Phillippe made his escape to the United States, and while teaching in Philadelphia, he fell in love with Miss P——, daughter of a highly respectable citizen of the city. The lady was favorable to his advances, but was compelled to yield to the authority of her father, who declared that "no daughter of his should demean herself by marrying a schoolmaster!"

Married--Almost.—During the progress of a wedding party in Orleans county, recently, a couple who might have been from Albion, concluded to get married, and thus double the dose for the company present. A justice was called and his fees paid, and the parties arranged for the performance of the ceremonies. The officer of the law was about to commence the discharge of his duties, when the lady, as if moved by an electric shock, exclaimed—"Oh! what will Joe say!" and darted from the room.

Troy Budget, Wednesday.

A bet made to decide a dispute, is a proof that parties are more willing to pay for their folly, than to acknowledge it.

A profligate minister is like a sign-post, always pointing to a road he never goes.

LETTER FROM THE HON. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, TO THE HON. WM. C. RIVES OF VA., ON THE TARIFF QUESTION.

BOSTON, January 16, 1846.

My Dear Sir: I stated in my letter of the 7th, that I should write to you again, upon the subject of the entire change proposed by the President of the United States, and the Secretary of the Treasury, in our Revenue Laws. It is no other, than the adoption of Ad valorem for Specific duties, and a reduction of the whole, to 20 per cent.; this being the maximum at which the Secretary supposes the largest revenue can be obtained. I shall not now discuss the rates of duty that will produce the greatest amount of Revenue. I will leave the Secretary to settle that question; but shall endeavor to show what the effects will be upon the country, if his recommendation should be adopted by Congress. I deem the scheme proposed to Congress, in the main, a *currency* question, and one, if carried out, that will reach in its operation the occupation and business of every man in the United States. I believe the most economical member of Congress will agree that thirty millions of dollars will be required, annually, to carry on this Government, for the next five years, and that this estimate does not include large sums that may be wanted to settle our affairs with Mexico, Texas, &c., &c.; and that this sum is to be raised from Foreign Importations and the Public Lands. The goods, subject to duty, imported the last year, amounted, in round numbers, to 90 millions of dollars, and the goods free of duty to about 25 millions. I have not the returns at hand and may not be exactly correct as to amount; but they are near enough to illustrate my arguments; the former paid an average duty of about 32 per cent., creating a revenue, say of 28 millions. If the revenue derived from an importation of 90 millions, gave 28 millions of dollars, what amount must be imported, to produce the same sum at 20 per cent. Ad valorem?

The answer is 140 millions; add to this, the free goods about 25 millions, and we have an importation of 165 millions of dollars. Our exports have not exceeded, nor are they likely at present to increase above 120 millions; we then have a deficit of 45 millions to provide for; and how is this balance to be paid? State Stocks are no longer current in Europe. Even the Stocks of the United States cannot be negotiated on favorable terms.

We, who are Merchants, can answer this question, having often been obliged to make our remittances in coin, when our imports have exceeded our exports.

If we are obliged to import 140 millions of goods subject to duty, to meet the wants of the Government, it is quite certain, that the coin must be exported, to meet the deficiency. If the importations fall short of 140 millions, we then have an empty Treasury. In one case, the country will be made bankrupt to fill the Treasury; and in the other, the Treasury will be bankrupt, and resort to Congress for Treasury Notes and Loans. It may be said that our exports will increase with our imports; this supposition I think fallacious. The policy of Great Britain, and that of all Europe, has been, and is likely to continue, to protect every thing produced either at home, or in their colonies. In Great Britain, the article of Cotton is now admitted free, the duty having been repealed the very last year. This was owing to repeated representations of the Manchester spinners to Parliament as to the necessity of such a measure, in consequence of the competition from foreign countries in the coarse fabrics manufactured from cotton produced in, and shipped from, the United States. The argument presented in the House of Commons was, that the Americans had taken possession of every market, where they were admitted on the same terms, with their coarse goods.—This is a true representation, and I apprehend the repeal of the duty on Cotton will not enable the British manufacturer to again obtain possession of these markets, for the heavy descriptions of Cotton fabrics.

What other article of importance does the Government of Great Britain admit free of duty? I know of none. Cotton is admitted free of duty from necessity. How is it with Tobacco? A duty is paid of 1200 per cent. Wheat is prohibited by the "Sliding Scale," and in case of a total repeal of the Corn Laws, very little Wheat would be shipped from this country, inasmuch as it can be laid down, in ordinary years of harvest, much cheaper from the Baltic. Beef and Pork are burdened with a heavy duty. The duty and charges on a barrel of American Pork laid down in Liverpool, with the commissions for sales, amount to $5,75; so that the quantity of this article shipped to England must be inconsiderable, unless the prices here should be so low as to be ruinous to the farmer. I cannot find in the catalogue of our strictly agricultural products, a single article that is not burdened with a high duty, in England, or other parts of Europe, if it comes in competition with their own products; nor can I discover that there is a disposition on the part of a single European Nation to relax their stringent system of duties on imports from this country. It is possible that Great Britain may abate her Corn Laws, so far as to admit Indian Corn at a nominal duty. If it should be done, I have little faith in our being able to ship it to advantage. I state the fact, then, that exports will not increase in consequence of a reduction, or even a total repeal, of the present Tariff. The duty in Great Britain, on all the products of the United States, received in that kingdom, including cotton, is not less than 48 per cent., and exclusive of cotton, 300 per cent.; and this too, on raw produce generally, where the charge of freight constitutes from one-tenth to one-quarter of the cost here, and this is *Free Trade!*

I hope you, of Virginia, will examine this matter, and ask yourselves where the best customers are to be found for your agricultural products. I will just state to you here, that Massachusetts takes more Flour

Indian Corn, Pork, and many other articles, annually, the productions of the West, as well as of Virginia, than all Europe.

The question then arises, what will be our condition after the proposed plan of low duties goes into operation? In 20 days after the bill becomes a law, it will have reached every country in Europe with which we have trade; the manufactories are all set in motion for the supply of the American market; the merchandise is shipped on account of foreigners, in many cases with double invoices, one set for the Custom House, and another for the *sales*, so that, instead of the duty amounting to 20 per cent., it will not, probably, exceed 15 per cent. This has been the experience of the American Importers in New York, who, previously in the passage of the Tariff of 1842, had (most of them) abandoned the business, not being able to compete successfully with fraudulent foreigners. I will not say that all foreigners commit frauds on the revenue;—far from it;—but I do say that enormous frauds have been perpetrated by foreigners, on the revenue, under ad valorem duties, and will be again—prostrating the business of honest foreign and American importers. In less than twelve months after the new plan shall have been in operation, this whole country will be literally surfeited with foreign merchandize; (if it be not so, the revenue will fall short of the wants of the Government;) we shall then owe a debt abroad of millions of dollars, which must be paid in coin. The exchanges go up to a point that makes it profitable to ship specie; money becomes scarce in the Atlantic cities; yet bills on England and France do not fall; the loans made to the South and West are called in; demands for debts due from those sections of country, are made; exchange cannot be obtained,—produce is purchased and shipped, and when it arrives at the North, it will not command the cost in the West; a paralysis will have struck the business of the country; produce will no longer answer to pay debts due at the North, and the next resort is to coin, which is to be collected and sent down the Mississippi, or over the Mountains to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. Western and Southern credits are cut off, as the people of those sections can no longer promptly meet their engagements. The new States and the outer circle of the Republic, are the weak points; and the first giving way of the Banks is heard from those points, where there is the least amount of capital. We see the storm approaching like a thunder shower in a Summer's day; we watch its progress, but cannot escape its fall. It at last reaches the great marts of trade and the exchanges, having swept every thing in its course; and the Banks of the Atlantic cities, after a vain effort to maintain their credit and honor, are forced to yield to this Utopian experiment on the currency. I have no hesitation in stating that all this will take place within the space of eighteen months from the time this experimental bill goes into operation; and not a specie paying Bank, doing business, will be found in the United States. Where will be the revenue which was to produce such a mighty sum under low duties? Where is the Treasury, and the Secretary? and the President and his Cabinet? The Treasury is empty; the Secretary is making his estimates of income for 1848, and preparing to ask Congress for a large *batch* of Treasury Notes, or perhaps the deficit is so large that a loan may be required. We have now come to a point of depression in the great business of the country, which has attracted the attention and anxiety of all classes of people, *all* having felt its blight, excepting the great capitalists and money holders, who are reaping golden harvests by the purchase of property, which the wants of the unfortunate throw into the market at ruinous rates. It is now seen and felt from the low wages of labor, and the great number of persons unemployed, with the cries of distress from all quarters, that it is the labor and not the capital of the country that suffers by violent revulsions caused by unwise legislation.

Have the people of the South and West forgotten their troubles of 1837 to 1842, to the hour of the passage of that Law, which has redeemed the credit of the Government, and restored prosperity to the country? I have intimated that there is less capital in the new States than in many of the old ones; it will not be denied that the moneyed capital of this country, is held in the Northern and Eastern States, and that the South and West are usually largely indebted to them. Now, I should be glad to be informed what benefit is to be derived by a Planter in Alabama or Mississippi, or a farmer in Ohio or Illinois, by a change, like that I have described, particularly, if by chance he should be in debt? Do the people of the South believe they can raise the price of Cotton, or be able to negotiate loans to prosecute the construction of their contemplated Rail Roads? Do Ohio, Louisiana, Illinois, Michigan, believe they are to create a better market for their produce, or sooner complete the Harbors, so much desired on the shores of those "Inland Seas," and be able to negotiate Loans, and obtain subscribers to the Stock of their intended Rail Roads, by the adoption of this new system of political economy? And now what say the *great States* of New York and Pennsylvania to this proposed experiment? Can they afford to try it, and are they ready? If they are, it will be adopted; if they are not, the present Law will stand, and the Country will repose for awhile in happiness and prosperity. Any one would suppose, that those States, that are now just emerging from embarrassment, which at one time seemed almost sufficient to overwhelm them in ruin, would be unwilling to try an experiment which is certain in my judgment to place them in a position that will be the means of destroying the fair prospects of thousands who are resting in quiet security upon the faith of what they deem a paternal and wise Government. The question of an important alteration in our Revenue Laws, should not be kept in suspense. The Treasury will feel its effects before the end of the present year. The expectation of a great reduction of duties prevents the Merchants from going on with their usual business. Voyages are delayed, and orders for goods are held back, until this important question shall be settled. I say, therefore, if we are to go through this fiery ordeal, let it come at once,—we cannot probably place ourselves in a better condition than we are now, to meet the troubles that await us.

Mr. Walker proposes to substitute ad valorem for specific duties, in opposition to our own experience, and that of almost every other country. I have never yet found an American merchant who has not been in favor of specific duties, wherever it can be done with convenience to the Importer and the Government. I confess it is a bold measure to propose a total and entire change of a Revenue system, which was established with the Government, and has stood the test of experience through all the trials of political parties and Administrations, from General Washington to Mr. Polk. It appears more extraordinary at this time, as the country is in a high state of prosperity. The revenue is enough for all the reasonable wants of the Government, and the people appear to be satisfied with their condition. The resources of the country were never developing more rapidly; the increase of our population, the present year, will probably equal that of the last, which I estimate at 600,000 souls; our wealth too has been wonderfully augmented by the construction of Railroads; there has been a great increase of our shipping, engaged in the domestic commerce of the country, not only by sea, but upon our rivers, and great lakes; the manufacturing interest has been largely extended; and the soil too, has been made to produce vastly more than at any former period. The whole productive power of the country has been greater in these years (that is since the passage of the Tariff of 1842) than during any equal space of time in our national history. There have been three periods of universal distress throughout our land since the peace of 1783, and in each case under low duties. I appeal to those who remember those periods; and to others, I refer to the annals of our country. These periods were from 1783, the conclusion of the Revolutionary War, to 1789, 1815 to 1824, 1837 to 1842.

I would respectfully recommend to the Secretary of the Treasury, who appears to have received new light upon the subject of our national economy, to examine the history of the legislation of Congress at the above periods. He will find in his own department of the Government, an abundance of evidence of the distress that existed under low duties, and a deranged currency.

There is a prevalent idea abroad, that the capital of the country will suffer exceedingly by a revulsion in its business, and that the Tariff of 1842 has operated in favor of the capital, and not the labor of the country. There can be no doubt that capital is generally profitably and safely employed, and well paid. The profits of capital are low; but capital has usually had the power to take care of itself. [illegible] Congress to place it in any [illegible] position, than to put the labor in [illegible] and legislate for the labor, and the capital will take care of itself. I will give you an example of the rate of wages under low duties, and under the Tariff of 1842. In 1841 and 1842, the depression in all kinds of business [illegible] oppressive, that many of the manufacturing establishments in New England were closed, the Operatives dismissed, the Mechanics' trades were stilled, and every resource for the laborer [illegible] dried up.

In the City of Lowell, where there are now thirty large Cotton Mills, [illegible] thousand spindles each, it was gravely considered by the proprietors whether the Mills should be stopped. It was concluded to reduce the wages [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] fabrics, would be seriously affected by low ad valorem duties, but the coarse fabrics, such as are generally consumed by the great body of the people, will be made here under any and all circumstances. If we have competition from abroad, the labor must, and will come down. This has been often tested, and our experience establishes the fact.

In Virginia and other Southern States, and even at the West, many persons have believed that the protective system was made by, and for, New England, and that New England, and particularly Massachusetts could not thrive without it. Now this is an error: the South and West began the system of high protective duties, for the purpose of creating a market for their produce, although the principle of discrimination was recognized and established when the first Tariff was enacted. It is not true, that we are more dependent on a protective tariff than the Middle, Western, or Southern States. Those States that possess the smallest amount of capital, are the most benefitted by a protective tariff. We have in New England, a greater productive power in Massachusetts (or greater than any other State, in proportion to population. We have a hardy, industrious, and highly intelligent population, with a perseverance that seldom tires, and we have also acquired a considerable amount of skill, which is increasing every day; besides we have already accomplished a magnificent system of intercommunication between all parts of this section of the country by rail roads; this is the best kind of productive power, having reduced the rate of carriage to a wonderful extent; this being done, we have money enough remaining, to keep all our labor employed, and prosecute our foreign and domestic commerce, without being in debt beyond the limits of our own State. Now I ask, how *we* shall stand, compared with Pennsylvania, Ohio, Alabama, Georgia, or Louisiana, when the day of financial trial shall come. I do not deny we shall suffer, but as it has been in times past, we shall go into, and come out of the troubles far stronger than any other State out of New England. It is not my purpose to present to you, the balance sheet of Massachusetts, but it is due to her character, and her dignity, that she should stand before you in her true position. I have never advocated a protective tariff for my own or the New England States exclusively, nor have those gentlemen with whom I have been associated in this cause, at any time, entertained a narrow or sectional view of the question. We have believed it to be for the interest of the whole country, that its labor should be protected, and so far as I have had to do with the adjustment of these difficult combinations embraced in a Tariff bill, I have endeavored to take care that the interests of all the States were protected, whether they were large or small. I say now to you, and it should be said in Congress, and to the country, that Massachusetts asks no exclusive legislation. If Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, the three great States, with Kentucky, Georgia, Missouri, Alabama and Louisiana, wish to try an experiment on iron, coal, hemp, cotton bagging, sugar, &c. &c., I am ready as one citizen of Massachusetts to meet it, and await in patient submission the result, which I doubt not will be found, within eighteen months, in the realization of all I have predicted. I say again, I would not, if I could, have a Tariff made for Massachusetts alone. If, however, there should be a new one, let *our* interests, with those of every other in the Union, share that protection to which we are all entitled, and of which *we* claim our *full* share. I can with confidence assure you, that we shall go upward and onward. *We will work.* If 12 hours' labor in the 24 will not sustain us, we can, and will work 14; and at the same time feel that Congress cannot take the sinews from our arms, or rob us of the intelligence acquired from our system of public schools, established by the foresight and wisdom of our fathers.

At the risk of writing a long letter, I cannot forbear alluding to the fact, that the habitual agitation of this question of the Tariff, has worked, in the main, to the advantage of New England.

We were, previous to the war of 1812, an agricultural and navigating people. The American system was forced upon us, and done for the purpose of creating a home market for the products of the soil of the South and West; we resisted the adoption of a system, which we honestly believed would greatly injure our navigation, and drive us from our accustomed employments, into a business we did not understand. We came into it, however, reluctantly, and soon learned, that with the transfer of our capital we acquired skill and knowledge in the use of it, and that so far from our foreign commerce being diminished, it was increased, and that our domestic tonnage and commerce were very soon more than quadrupled. The illustrations were so striking in every department of labor, that those who, fifteen years ago, were the strongest opponents among us, have given up their theories, and acknowledged, that the revelations are such as to satisfy the most skeptical. We have gone forward steadily, till many descriptions of manufactures are as well settled in New England as the raising of potatoes. Our experience has given us skill, and of course we have confidence in our own resources, that does not exist elsewhere.

When I converse with gentlemen from the South and West respecting the establishment of Manufactories—they [illegible] but the repeal of the Tariff, the action of the Government, prevented them. Now [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Stroud cloths, Calicoes, Woolens, &c. [illegible] to every Country in the world.

[illegible] Agriculture, the foundation of all wealth, depends on production, and a market for those products. [illegible]

[illegible] the following statement. American Flour in Cuba pays a duty of about $10 per barrel; in Rio de Janeiro $5 to $6, and in many other ports the duties vary from [illegible] to 150 per cent. [illegible] Free Trade. We have, too, Treaties of reciprocity with foreign nations, and among others Great Britain, not including her Colonies, by which British ships [illegible] freighted with her manufactures, which are sold [illegible] take in return a variety of articles, the produce of the United States, such as lumber, [illegible] fish, &c., touch at New Brunswick or some other colony, and go home, free of duty. We have, too, trading voyages made from England to Jamaica, and other British Islands, with cargoes, and thence to the Southern States, where they load with Cotton, Tobacco, and other produce for England; this, too, is called Free Trade. I will not pursue this branch of the subject, but give you a fact. Not long since, the Foreign carrying trade was [illegible] all in our own hands; now the reciprocity system, not including the colonies of Foreign nations, gives to Foreigners more than one third of all the carrying trade of the U. S.!! I cannot believe the time is far distant when the Government of the U. S. will protect, as it ought, the foreign navigating interest of this great country. If we would have American Seamen to man our Navy, the Mercantile Marine must be protected in the carrying of our own productions. One more fact, and I will close these long, and I fear you will think, desultory remarks. Some years since, a few bales of American Coarse Cottons were sent from this country to Hindostan, as a commercial experiment; the superiority of the fabric, and the material out of which it was made, gradually brought the goods into notice and use in that country, and the annual exportation from the United States increased from a few bales up to 3 and 4000 per annum. The British manufacturers were much annoyed at this interference, and it is presumed that it was through their influence that the East India Company (the Government of that country) have repeatedly augmented the discriminating duty on these goods, (which are called drillings,) for the purpose of protecting their own manufactures against those of the United States; prior to 1836, the duty was five per cent. in favor of British goods; in that year it was increased to 8½ per cent; a few years after augmented to 11½ per cent; and even this rate of differential duty proved insufficient to keep out the Americans, who drove a profitable trade, notwithstanding the great difference against them.

And now, within a few months, the East India Company have been compelled again to increase the discriminating duty to 15 per cent, in order to exclude our goods altogether; and this difference will, without doubt, accomplish the object. These facts are deserving of a passing remark, as illustrative of the energies and resources of the United States. As late as the declaration of the last war in 1812 this country imported almost all its coarse cotton fabrics from Hindostan, whence they came literally by ship loads, and were paid for almost altogether in coin. No country seemed to be more abundant in means necessary to supply such goods cheaply, than Hindostan; its soil furnished an abundance of cotton, which, though not of equal quality to that of the United States, was much less in price, and labor was cheaper than in any country in the world. Cotton spinning machinery was available through the medium of British capital, and the manufactures received a protection of 11½ per cent against foreign interference. No country seemed more secure from foreign competition in these goods than Hindostan, and least of all, was there fear of competition from the United States; a country fifteen thousand miles distant, where a day's labor will earn about 25 lbs. of good rice, whilst in Hindostan it obtains less than 10 lb. of very inferior rice. But the American planter furnished a better raw cotton; the manufacturer, a better and cheaper fabric; the ship owner, a speedy and cheaper conveyance. Their united efforts drove the British manufacturer of these coarse goods from the largest British Colonial market, and which the Americans would now be in possession of, but for the interposition of the East India Company with another protective duty to sustain their manufactories. I have no fault to find with the course pursued by the British, in these regulations. I have introduced these facts, to exhibit to you the transcendant folly of attempting a system of low duties and free trade, where it is all on one side. I have not yet known the British Government to reduce the duties to a point that has reached a single important interest. Their free trade and low duties never apply to any article that seriously competes with their own labor, nor are they likely to adopt such measures. The Free Trade of the political economists of Great Britain, is a transcendental philosophy, which is not likely to be adopted by any government on the face of the globe, unless it be the Chinese, and we have already the *earnest* of the effect of low duties on the internal condition of that country. The trade of that empire is fast approaching to barter: the precious metals having been drained, to pay for the foreign products introduced into it.

I am aware that I have written a long letter, but I could not well abridge, consistently with glancing at many topics in which I take a deep interest. The subject is boundless, and I would cheerfully carry out by illustrations, and examples, many of the points, upon which I have touched, but I forbear for the present. When I have the pleasure to meet you, we can discuss all these questions, embracing not only the present condition, but the future prospects and destiny of our beloved country, for which I entertain the strongest attachment. Our strength and glory is in upholding and maintaining the Union.

I shall send, in a few days, statistics furnished me by a friend, who is intelligent, careful and accurate in these matters, and who holds himself responsible for all that will be stated.

I pray you, my dear sir, to accept the assurances with which I remain, most faithfully, your friend and obedient servant,

ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

To the Hon. WILLIAM C. RIVES,
Castle Hill, Albemarle County, Virginia.

The New Tariff Scheme.—The friends of a protective tariff in the House of Representatives having in vain invoked the authority of the House to command for itself and the public a view of the system of imposts prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury for the committee of Ways and Means, and as much anxiety pervades the public mind in regard to the features of the Treasury scheme, we quote the annexed general description of it, furnished by the correspondent of the New York Evening Post, who is doubtless well-informed on the subject:

"The Committee of Ways and Means have received the tariff bill which, at its request, the Secretary of the Treasury has been some two months preparing. It was sent down yesterday morning, the 11th instant. I conversed for a few minutes this evening with one of the gentlemen who has been engaged in the laborious task of preparing the bill. He informs me that the changes which are proposed by it are very radical indeed. All manufactures of cotton are to come in at the rate of twenty per cent *ad valorem*. All specific duties are abolished. The price or cost is the only basis of duty recognized in the bill. So far as I can learn, the purpose of raising revenue is strictly adhered to, and *protection is wholly discarded*. One uniform rate is to be established for iron and the manufactures of iron, which is thirty per cent. All [illegible] twenty-five per cent. Sugar is thirty per cent."

The correspondent of the North American gives the following more particular account of the bill:—

Schedule A embraces articles paying 75 per cent, viz. brandy, rum, cordials, and all spirituous liquors, which is the highest rate of duty in the series.

Schedule B embraces articles paying 30 per cent. duty, viz. ready-made clothing, all articles worn by men, women and children, made in whole or part by hand; iron, and all manufactures of iron; sugar of all kinds, molasses; all manufactures of leather, embracing boots, shoes, &c.; wines of all kinds; fruits, except lemons and oranges; glass and glass ware, except plain tumblers; all manufactures of paper not otherwise specified; all manufactures of wood, embracing cabinet ware, umbrellas, &c.; Turkey, Brussels, Saxony, and Wilton carpets; all manufactures of gold, silver, copper, lead, and other metals, not otherwise specified; spices, olive oil, except in casks. (20.)

Schedule C, 25 per cent., viz. all manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component material; all of silk, or of which silk is a component material; all manufactures of hemp, flax, mohair, or goats' hair; buttons and button moles; manufactures of India rubber.

Schedule D, 20 per cent., viz: wool, manufactured wool; manufactures wholly of cotton, embracing printed and plain cottons; all paints and painters' colors; medicinal and chemical preparations, acids, &c.; sheet lead, lead pipe, copper bottoms and braziers' copper, copper bolts and spikes; Kidderminster, Ingrain, Venetian, and other cheap carpeting; baizes, flannels, &c; blankets costing seventy cents; all dyestuffs, except dye-woods; boards, planks, staves, mahogany, &c.; cotton bagging, of hemp or flax; oranges and lemons; feathers; books; paper and paper-hangings; cordage, tarred and untarred; earthern and crockery ware; fish, except salmon. (30.)

Schedule E, paying 10 per cent.: Watches and parts of watches; diamonds and precious stones, not set, (when set, 30 per cent.) saltpetre; gunny cloth; linseed; unmanufactured India-rubber; plaster of paris, ground; lime; rags; soap stocks and stuffs; cream of tartar.

Schedule F, paying 5 per cent. duty, viz: copper in pigs; tin in pigs; zinc unmanufactured; old copper and pewter; crude brimstone; and various articles used by manufacturers in the arts, which are now admitted free.

Schedule G, free of duty: American productions reimported unchanged; paintings and statuary of American artists; wearing apparel in use, and personal effects not merchandize; animals for breed; sheathing copper and yellow metal; tea and coffee, from their place of production and from the Netherlands; all dyewoods in stick; fresh fish; household effects, not merchandise, of emigrants arriving; models and inventions of the arts, not for use; coins of gold and silver; mineralogy; specimens of natural history; whale and fish oil of American fisheries, (in foreign vessels, 20 per cent.;) salt and raw cotton.

The bill provides for the repeal of the drawback on sugar refined, rum distilled from molasses, bounties on pickled fish and to fishing vessels.

All articles not otherwise enumerated, 20 per cent.

The fourteenth annual report of the current receipts and expenditures of the Boston and Worcester Railroad has just been submitted to the Legislature. The capital stock of the company is $2,900,000. The receipts last year were, from passengers $241,218 42; merchandise $253,505 33; mail $6,824; rents and incidentals $5,905 98; which, with the undivided surplus of last year of $13,163 42, make a total of $500,618 25. The expenditures were, for road, bridges, and buildings, $69,443 65; engines and cars $51,263 40; other expenses $129,022 45; total $249,728 50. Thus there was a profit, including the undivided surplus, of $250,898 45, which gives a divided of 8 per cent. on the capital, and left an undivided surplus of $18,889 45.

Boston paper.

N. York Correspondence of the Nat. Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, February 18, 1846.

Great expectations are excited in relation to the news which the next steamer will bring from England. Many seem to think we shall hear something of a decisive character respecting the Oregon question. I think differently. The news, doubtless, will be important in a commercial view. The Parliament will have been in session nearly a fortnight. The Queen's speech may develop, in some measure, the views of the Ministry on the Corn Laws; and it is possible some action may have originated in the Commons on the subject. But I do not believe, in the present state of the question, we shall be any wiser after the arrival of the *Cambria* than we now are. What instructions Mr. Pakenham may receive he will keep secret, because it is his duty to his Government. What Mr. McLane may communicate to the Secretary of State the President will keep close, because it is the *policy* of the controlling *caucus* not to permit the *people* to know the situation of the foreign affairs of the country, so long as they can be kept in ignorance of them. I say, therefore, that I do not anticipate much of an interesting character.

It is true we shall have the speculative opinions of the leading British journals of the different parties, which will be some indication of the public feeling on the pending question of peace or war. So far however, as that public opinion may be developed, I apprehend it will be less pacific than it was on the 4th of January, our latest dates from England. Will not the Queen's Government feel that they ought to ascertain what policy our Congress mean to adopt before they offer us their ultimatum? The remarks of such men as Senator Allen will have no influence with Sir Robert Peel or his colleagues. They understand him too well. For this reason, I suppose, they will want to see the *action* of Congress, that their ultimatum may be so shaped as to meet the case, and receive the sanction of the principal European Powers, in the event of its leading to war. Of one thing our mercantile community may be certain, and should be provided to meet. If we have war, come when it may, *it will be sudden*.

In such a state of affairs as the present it is impossible for prudent men to know how they are to act. Business of every description is paralyzed. Moneyed men begin to button up their fobs. All are now looking for the steamer, hoping she will bring some relief. Vain hope.

A gentleman from Washington stated yesterday that he held a conversation, previous to his leaving Washington, with the President on the subject of Oregon; that Mr. Polk stated to him that he would not take the responsibility of arranging the difficulty on any line less than 54° 40'. That if the British offered any thing less he would refer the question to Congress.

A CALM OBSERVER.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1846.

The debate in the Senate, on the Oregon question, occasionally elicits a truth from the Locofoco side of the subject, which, taken by itself, is well worth reflecting upon.

Mr. Hannegan boasted yesterday in his speech that every branch of industry in the country was in a thriving and flourishing condition. And if this is so—and no one disputes it—under the existing Tariff, why seek to break that Tariff down? Why not let well enough alone? Why seek to interrupt a state of things that is now, confessedly, causing every branch of industry in the country to thrive, flourish and prosper?

We tried a low Tariff, and business became stagnated—industry waned away and thrived not—the Treasury of the nation became exhausted—and the credit of the country was at a disgracefully low ebb!

The low Tariff was changed in 1842 for the present one—and, lo! what an alteration in the commercial, agricultural, mechanical and manufacturing affairs of the country! How changed the condition of the Treasury and the credit of the country!

But what of all this! Locofocoism has claimed that we must have another change—that well enough must *not* be let alone—that Mr. Polk was elected President in part to bring down the Tariff of 1842, prosperous as it makes the affairs of the nation,—and Mr. Polk himself says the thing must be done! Well, let the majority do the deed, if they please, and then let the people feel the effects of the act! They may be glad afterwards to take heed how they elect anti-Tariff men to the highest offices in their gift!

The business of *President-making* is still going on—and I fear the work is not long to be left exclusively to the Locofoco party. I regret to find that a few leading Whigs, friends of General Scott, are prematurely urging that distinguished Chieftain's claims to the Presidency in 1848. By persisting in this course, they will only cause the friends of Judge M'Lean to come prematurely forward with their favorite. And perhaps the friends of other distinguished Whigs will forthwith enter the lists with their favorites! And what will be the consequence? Disaffection, jealousy and contention in the ranks of our own party, which perhaps may never be healed—or at all events not soon enough to prevent the prolongation of Locofocoism beyond the 4th of March, 1849! This should not be! The Locofocos are quarreling—let them quarrel on! It is no time for the Whigs to do so! They should be united, and let time and circumstances and developments designate, at the proper time, *who* shall be the Whig candidate of the universal Whig party! General Scott may be the man—but not by means of his friends pushing him forward at this time! Every step they take in this matter will do injury to his future success! Even General Cass, as I understand, is chuckling at the idea of having for his opponent General Scott, brought prematurely into the field by a few leading men of the Whig party. I am told, that General Cass admits frankly, that if he runs for President, there is one man who, if he should be united upon by the whole Whig party, can take from him the votes of Ohio, Indiana and Tennessee! But that man is not General Scott.

There were ten deaths from small-pox in New York last week, twelve in Philadelphia, and six in Baltimore.

To cure a wart, scrape a carrot fine, and mix it with salt, and apply as a poultice five or six nights.

Naval.—A letter dated at Pensacola on the 8th instant contains the following paragraph about the destination of the American squadron:

"The only news of interest I can communicate to you relative to the movements of the Gulf squadron, is that Commodore Conner, with the whole fleet, the Somers excepted, will leave this port during the ensuing week for Corpus Christi. The Falmouth, with the Commodore on board, and the John Adams, will set sail either to-day or to-morrow, the St. Mary's about Wednesday, and steam-frigate Mississippi about Saturday next. It is arranged and supposed that they will all reach Corpus Christi at the same time. It is said that some important person is to go down with the expedition. The precise object is not known."

The Argentine and Oriental Republics.—The Union translates an account of an attack on the town of Paisander, on the River Uruguay, by the combined forces, and their defeat by a detachment of the Argentines and Orientals. The battle, it appears, lasted an hour, and the Anglo-French and Garribaldi, who is denounced as a pirate, were repulsed. The first retreated to the lower Uruguay, and the latter took the direction of Salto. An English war steamer grounded on the hidden rocks which obstruct the navigation of the Uruguay in its principal channels, and could only be got off after great exertions and sustaining some damage.

Mr. Bancroft on the English and Spanish Title.—It appears from Mr. Gallatin's letter that our Government, in claiming Oregon under the Spanish title, is really resting on the Pope's bull of 1493, giving to the Spaniards all that part of America which is west of the meridian of 100 (afterwards 375) leagues west of the Azores. The confidence with which Mr. Buchanan rests on this bull must be shaken by the representations of the historian, his colleague as Secretary of the Navy. After establishing the fact that the Cabots, under the English flag, discovered the continent of America before Columbus, Mr. Bancroft says, (Hist. U. S. i. 11.)

"Posterity hardly remembered this: but England acquired through their energy *such a right* to North America as this *indisputable priority* could confer. Henry 7th and his successors recognised the claims of Spain and Portugal only so far as they actually occupied the territories to which they had possession; and at a later day (1620) the English Parliament and the English Courts *derided a title*, founded not upon occupancy, but upon a grant from the Roman Pontiff."

The Protestant world will be apt to join in the derision at the present time. Fortunately for our Government, which takes such interest in the earliest discoveries, and lays such stress upon them, the English negotiators have not yet pressed their claim resulting from the Cabot's success in 1497. It is almost a fair offset to our bull from the Pope in 1493.

Boston Daily Advertiser.

MacConnell and Greeley.—MacConnell, the drunken and disorderly Member of Congress is a perfect half horse and half alligator. We alluded to his discreditable course a few days since. His disgraceful conduct was once spoken of in just terms of reprehension, in the *Tribune*. Mac. was very indignant at this liberty taken with him, and swore he would whip Greeley the first time he saw him. Soon after Mr. Greeley was in Washington, and was pointed out to him; whereupon throwing himself in his way, and facing him boldly, he asked if his name was Greeley? "Yes," was the reply. "The editor of the Tribune?" "Yes." "Well, then, I'm going to have satisfaction out of you. You said I was a drunkard, a blackguard, and a disgrace to the House." "Yes, Mac, I did say so; and you know it is true—you know you are drunk now." "That's a fact," said Mac. "And you know Mac," said Greeley, "that you have talents enough to make a respectable man, but that you disgrace the House and yourself by getting drunk and playing the blackguard." "It's a fact," said Mac. "I know it's a true, and you're a clever fellow, and ain't afraid to speak the truth, by ——! Come, let's go liquor."—*N. Y. Ledger.*

A case of Conscience.—A letter of which a copy is annexed has been handed to us for publication. In the letter *Fifty* dollars were enclosed, and the same amount in another letter, similarly worded, sent to the brother of Mrs. Gardner; one hundred dollars in all. Mrs. Gardner, (wife of Mr. Thomas M. Gardner,) and her brother are the children of the late Mr. George Danvers, to whom it is supposed the money was due. The letters were deposited in the Post Office, and are written in a disguised hand.

"Mrs. Martha Gardner,
I justly owe you fifty dollars, as well as a like sum to your brother."—*Wilmington Commerce.*

Attempt at Bribery.—Some stir has been made at Harrisburg, Penn., by an attempt of Daniel M. Cook of Ohio, to bribe Col. Piollet, one of the Committee of Banks in the lower House, to report favourably in the case of an investigation going on against the Lehigh County Bank.

Cook paid over $100, and the member exposed him, and had him arrested.

Snowing Worms.—The following statement is contributed to the Congregational Journal of Concord, N. H., by the Rev. I. S. Davis, brother of the late Mayor of Boston. It details a marvellous circumstance, if indeed the whole matter be not a case of optical delusion:

"As I was returning from Piermont on Monday, the 1st of December, I saw on the snow which had fallen during the night, what I supposed to be oats, spread broad cast; but not seeing any track in the snow, for I was the first that travelled the road after the snow fell, my curiosity led me to descend from my carriage and examine; when to my great surprise, I found that the objects I saw were *living worms*, about an inch long, lying on the top of snow by hundreds; and these were scattered along the road I travelled for a distance of not less than five miles. I would say farther, that there were no trees near, from which the worms might have been shaken, and if there had been, and the worms had been on them, they would all have been frozen, for it had been very cold, and the ground was frozen hard before the snow fell. The worms were *alive*, for they immediately coiled up when I took them in my hand. They were of a brown color, with about 12 or 16 legs. I. S. DAVIS.

Wentworth, Jan. 20, 1846."

BOTANIC MEDICINES.

LOBELIA, African Cayenne Pepper, Composition Powders, Nervine, Slippery Elm, Jamaica Ginger, Extract Dandelion, [illegible] Bayberry, Number Six, &c. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Feb'y 21.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the System.

NAMELY: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in life. Also, Chronic constitutional disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

This medicine has in many thousand instances brought health and returning vigor to the weak and languid frame. Its operation extends to the remotest transactions of the general system, and consists in removing diseased action in the absorbing and secreting vessels.

The blood contains the elements of the whole animal structure—flesh and fibre, gland, muscle, tendons, the nails, the hair, and even the bones themselves, are all sustained by the blood. Well then, may it be called the stream of life. In proportion to the purity of fluid will be that of the substance into which it is continually changing. Corrupt blood instead of producing healthy flesh, is likely enough to develop sores and ulcers. Where these appear, whether in the specific form of scrofula, in all its multiform and disgusting shapes, eruptions in all their disfiguring varieties, rheumatism, bilious disorders, general relaxation and debility, and a host of complaints arising from disordered secretion. There is no detergent [illegible] that will so rapidly neutralize the virus in the blood from which they spring, and effect a radical cure, as this preparation.

The following is an extract from a letter recently received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted for several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c. and recently with an affection of the Throat and Chest:

[illegible], Va. Dec. [illegible]

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS—Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla my sufferings were almost past expression, my throat was completely ulcerated. I had a dreadful cough and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides the inflammation from my throat extended into my head so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as I ever was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla.

Your friend, LOUISA K. BEVAN.

[illegible], Conn. Aug. [illegible]

A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: [illegible]

[illegible] Sands' Sarsaparilla. Yours, most respectfully,

CORDELIA CADY.

"*Truth is Stranger than Fiction*"—*Let Facts Speak for Themselves.*—The following certificate is only another link in the great chain of testimony to its merits. Let the afflicted read and be convinced. What it has done once, it will do again.

CHARLESTOWN, Mass. Sept. 23d, 1845.

This may certify that my son, now aged fourteen, has been for ten years afflicted with the scrofulous humor. At the age of seven years he had the measles, which probably caused the humor to make its appearance in a most singular way, covering his body from his head to his feet with [illegible] tumors.—I consulted a Doctor of Medicine, who examined him three days in succession, and not understanding his case, advised me to consult Dr. Rogers, of New-York, I then being a resident of that city.—After a long and critical examination [illegible] more than thirty other medical gentlemen [illegible] pronounced it Scrofula, or King's Evil.—The child was then prescribed for, and commenced taking medical drugs from that time. He grew worse until June of 1837, and then his bones became affected in consequence of the mercury that had been given him. A piece of bone came away from his under jaw, in the first place, as large as an English walnut, a piece from his forehead as large as a sixpence, and a piece from near the crown of his head. It then went to the back and sides, and discharged in three places. From thence to one of his limbs, separating, in consequence of the ulceration, the muscles and cord from the bones of the ancle joint on the back part. He had at one time fifteen running sores or issues from the glands of the throat and those places I have mentioned. In 1840 I lived in Portsmouth, N. H. and he was attacked with a Rheumatic Fever, which settled in one of his hips, which swelled as large as two of the other. Being under medical treatment, they gave him laudanum until he lost his reason. Then I became alarmed and sent for a Thomsonian. His medicine helped his hip and restored his reason.—The third time he was attacked with the fever in 1842, when hearing of Dr. Sands's Sarsaparilla and being perfectly satisfied that all other medicines had failed of effecting a cure, I [illegible] procured six bottles, and by the time he had taken it all I considered him well. Those places healed—he became bright and lively—color came to his face and lips—from that time till the Fall of 1844, his complaints never troubled him. At that time he became deaf, which continued until last March, when his right eye became affected; from that to the left eye, covering the sight of the eye so that he was in a great measure deprived of sight.

Knowing that Dr Sands's Sarsaparilla was the only medicine that had ever done him any good, I applied to Mr. Fowle, Apothecary at Boston, for more. He has taken fifteen dollars worth, which has removed the humor from his eyes and hearing, and he now appears to be cured, and radically so. I verily believe all this latter trouble might have been avoided if I had continued thoroughly the use of Dr. Sands's Sarsaparilla when he was under the influence of the medicine the first time.

These are the simple statements of the facts of the case, and I feel it my duty to make those facts known to the public, for the benefit of those who may be afflicted in like manner; feeling a full conviction the cure has been effected solely from the effect of this invaluable medicine.

HANNAH W. BECK, 228 Main-st.

Suffolk, ss. Boston, October 13, 1845.—Then personally appeared the above named Hannah W. Beck, and made solemn oath that the above certificate, by her subscribed, and statements therein contained, are true. Before me,

JAMES RICE, Justice of the Peace.

For further particulars, and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, wholesale Druggists, 79 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville; C. B. Wheeler, Salisbury; Williams, Haywood & Co. Raleigh; Haviland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C.; A. Malloy, Cheraw; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 per bottle: six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

Feb'y 21, 1846. 99-tf

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 24, 1846.

This morning's mail has brought us the news from Europe by the Cambria. All that we find of importance will be found below, extracted from the N. Y. Tribune extra, for which and other papers in New York and Philadelphia the news was brought by express from Halifax, (N. S.) by sleigh, steamboat and rail road.

The news is in the highest degree pacific, and important in a commercial view.

One Month Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

News by our Extraordinary Express from Halifax.—Pacific indications respecting Oregon.—Queen's Speech.—Peel's New Tariff.—Partial and ultimately total Repeal of the Corn Laws.—French Minister's Reply to Mr. Polk.—French Disaster in Algiers.—No change in Cotton—Money Market buoyant, &c. &c. &c.

By our Extraordinary Express from Halifax, in 31 hours to Boston, and thence overland to this City, we have full files of papers by the steamship Cambria, which left Liverpool on the 4th inst.

The news is important. The Queen's Speech, followed by Sir Robert Peel's able and comprehensive exposé, develope the Ministerial plan of Tariff Revision. It is [illegible] and sweeping. Great Britain, if the Ministerial project is adopted, abandons, partially at present and pretty thoroughly at the expiration of three years, the Corn Laws and the Protective Policy generally. It is of course believed that the Ministers will carry their bill, and that the reduced Sliding Scale of Grain Duties will go into effect, [illegible] the total repeal will take place in 1849. [illegible]

The news from the Continent is of secondary interest. M. Guizot, the French Premier, has replied with gravity and firmness to Mr. Polk's censure of the opposition of France to the Annexation of Texas.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—January 22.

England and the United States.—Mr. Hume, in complimenting Sir Robert Peel upon his proposed [illegible] policy, said—There was one other [illegible] to which he would refer, and it was, to express a hope that the Right Honorable Baronet [illegible] to obtain the good understanding which [illegible] her Majesty's speech, appeared to exist between France and England. It was in the power of the British Government, united with France, to continue the peace of the world. Quarrels might take place between different nations, but those two great nations united [illegible] prevent war. There was a paragraph in the speech referring to the state of our relations with the United States, and he must say that he thought Her Majesty's expressions on this subject highly [illegible] and becoming. He thought, too, that the [illegible] which recommended an increase in the [illegible] and naval estimates, one of the best, under the circumstances, in the whole speech, and he [illegible] considerable gratification when he found [illegible] Chief Magistrate of a great country, from whom [illegible] expected other things, venture to set at nought [illegible] and [illegible] which existed between [illegible] toward each other. He was sure [illegible] was a disposition on the part of the House to [illegible] at her Majesty's command those [illegible] [illegible] in the face of the country.

Sir Robert Peel—I never entertained the slightest apprehension that any collision between the [illegible] employed in her Majesty's speech in reference to those unfortunate disputes that still prevail between this country and America, and that [illegible] has been used in the chief magistrate of the United States, would have been made on this [illegible]. I never thought that that could have been [illegible] or misrepresented. We have no hesitation in announcing our sincere desire for the interests of this country, for the interests of the United States, and for the interests of the civilized world, [illegible] to strain every effort which is consistent with national honor, for the purpose of a [illegible] terminating those disputes. I never had any [illegible] that our intentions or our language [illegible] misrepresented, and the speech which [illegible] gentleman Mr. Hume, the uniform and [illegible] advocate for the strictest economy, has [illegible] satisfies me that any [illegible] will [illegible] And if any proposal which [illegible] Government may [illegible] at their [illegible] for the maintenance of essential rights of [illegible] sound [illegible] shall be responded to and [illegible] by this House, then let me not be mis[illegible] I think it would be the greatest misfortune [illegible] a contest about the Oregon between two [illegible] powers as England and the United States [illegible] by the exercise of moderation and good [illegible] be brought to a perfectly honorable and satisfactory conclusion.

Lord John Russell, among other remarks, said [illegible] thought the rejection by Mr. Packenham of the offer made by the U. States was "a hasty [illegible]," and asked Sir Robert Peel whether [illegible] had commenced or were going on. He was glad to see the increase of the military [illegible] of the country, and he trusted that it was not [illegible] of any change in the aspect of affairs with [illegible] States that it was made. He somewhat [illegible] whether the war-like [illegible] persisted in [illegible] to the States of the Rio de la Plata was the [illegible].

Sir Robert Peel.—With reference to the question put by the noble Lord, I beg to say, that [illegible] necessary that he would put it. I am not at [illegible] prepared to give him an answer, and have [illegible] to crave that he will postpone his question [illegible] another time. On the subject of the Oregon Territory, I have to state that a proposition [illegible] made by Mr. Buchanan, with the authority of the President of the United States, to Mr. Pakenham, and the proposal so made suggested a division of the Territory. Whether or not that proposal ought to have been accepted I cannot say. Mr. Pakenham thought that the terms proposed were not likely to be acceptable, that he did not feel himself warranted in transmitting the proposal to the Government at home; and on signifying this to Mr. Buchanan, the latter immediately stated that the proposal was withdrawn. This is the state of the negotiation at present, so far as I am informed, respecting the proposal submitted by Mr. Buchanan. I have the highest opinion of Mr. Pakenham; I have the greatest respect for his talents and the greatest confidence in his judgment, yet I must say that it would have been better had he transmitted that proposal to the home Government for their consideration, and if found in itself unsatisfactory, it might possibly have formed the foundation of a further proposal. Since that period this country has again repeated to the United States their offer of referring the matter to arbitration, but no answer has yet been received to the proposal so made. With respect to the proposed increase in the naval and military estimates it is impossible for any one to see the progress of steam navigation, and the continued increase of our colonial possessions, without at the same time seeing the necessity for an increase in our naval and military establishments.

Within the last few months the colony of New Zealand has made a heavy demand upon us in this respect; and the continual drain made upon our troops on account of the necessary relief in our other possessions is so great that it is almost impossible to fill up our regiments. I think that even when we have the utmost confidence in the intentions of foreign powers, we would not be wise to neglect the defences of our country, and to render it secure against any possible contingency. I say, then, that the proposed increase in the estimate may be entirely justified on purely defensive grounds, and that her Majesty's Government have felt it their duty to propose an increase of the estimates for our Naval, Military, and Ordinance Establishments, without reference to the dispute with the United States.

The following are the only paragraphs in the Queen's speech which relate to the U. States and to the military preparation.

I regret that the conflicting claims of Great Britain and the United States in respect of the territory on the North Western Coast of America, although they have been made the subject of repeated negotiation, still remain unsettled. You may be assured that no effort consistent with national honor shall be wanting on my part to bring this question to an early and peaceful termination.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The estimates for the year will be laid before you at an early period. Although I am deeply sensible of the importance of enforcing economy in all branches of the expenditure, yet I have been compelled, by a due regard to the exigencies of the public service, and to the state of our Naval and Military Establishments, to propose some increase in the estimates which provide for their efficiency.

PEEL'S NEW CORN LAW.

In lieu of the duties now payable on the importation of corn, grain, meal, or flour, there shall be paid until the 1st day of February, 1849, the following duties, viz:

If imported from any foreign country—

WHEAT.

Whenever the average price of Wheat, made up and published in the manner required by law, shall be for every quarter

s.	s.			s.	d.
Under 48	the duty shall be for every quarter			10	0
48 —	49	ditto	ditto	9	0
49 —	50	ditto	ditto	8	0
50 —	51	ditto	ditto	7	0
51 —	52	ditto	ditto	6	0
52 —	53	ditto	ditto	5	0
53 and upwards		ditto	ditto	4	0

[The duties on *Barley* and *Oats* are to be reduced in proportion.]

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF BRITISH DUTIES ON AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

	Previous duty.	*Reduced to.*
Bacon	14s per cwt	Free
Beef, fresh	8s per cwt	Free
" salted	8s per cwt	Free
Hay	16s per load	Free
[illegible]	20 per lb	Free
Meat	8s per cwt	Free
Pork	8s per cwt	Free
Buckwheat	[illegible]	1s per qr.
Butter	20s per cwt	10s per cwt.
Candles—Tallow	10s per cwt	5s per cwt.
Cheese	10s 6d per cwt	5s per cwt.
Clocks	20 per cent	10 per cent.
Hams	14s per cwt	7s per cwt.
Hops	90s per cwt	45s per cwt.
Indian Corn	[illegible]	1s per qr.
Rice	6s per cwt	1s per qr.
Tallow	3s 2d per cwt	1s per cwt.

In the French Chamber, M. Guizot said, that the commercial and political interest of France had a duty [illegible] the course that had been pursued relative to the annexation of Texas. There existed between that State and France a treaty of commerce, and the annexation stripped her from the future advantages her navy and trade might have derived from it. On the other hand, the excessive aggrandisement of the United States was, in a political point of view, by no means desirable. After absorbing Texas their ambition would be directed to Mexico, and the balance of power, which it was necessary to maintain in the new, just as well as in the old world, would be destroyed. Such were the considerations that had determined the French Government to advise Texas to maintain its independence against the ambitious pretensions of the United States; and the same advice would have been given to Texas had its independence been threatened, not by the American Confederacy, but by England.

The part which France had taken in the affair had, however, been a very limited one; she had confined herself to warning Texas, and abstained from further interference the moment the Texan people had declared in favor of Annexation. The Washington Cabinet had had no reason to take offence at this conduct, wherein France had done but what she had a right to do, with propriety and moderation.

Although the language used by President Polk in his Message betrayed much irritation, it was to be hoped that so transient a misunderstanding would not impair the friendly relations that existed, and ought always to exist, between the two countries. As regarded the question of the Oregon Territory, M. Guizot added that France had nothing to do with it; she most sincerely wished for the maintenance of peace, but, should the difference unfortunately end in hostilities, France would immediately reap the immense advantages arising from a neutrality.

Mr. King, the American Minister at the Tuileries, has been drawn into correspondence with M. Guizot for the purpose of refuting a charge preferred against him by the London Times, of garbling the views of the French government on the subject of Texas, and producing thereby the explosive missive in the President's message, which has caused such a sensation in France, and such protracted discussions in the Chambers. Mr King is sadly "flea-skinned," and he has not bettered his position by appealing, through Mr. Guizot, to the public against the strictures of a newspaper. A high diplomatic functionary ought to be above this. The Times returns to the charge, and characterizes Mr. King's letter as rhetorical and flippant, that of M. Guizot brief, cold and to the point.

London Paper.

A detachment of French troops in Algiers after committing barbarous acts of cruelty against the natives, were overtaken by a snow storm, in which many perished,—accounts say from 400 to 800.

The Cotton market was dull, but prices steadily supported. The upward tendency of prices was checked by the scarcity of money. Sales for 21 days, 132,000 bales.

The news had a cheering influence in N. York. People wore bright and cheerful faces, and all believed that our difficulties with England will soon be adjusted. Stocks and corn rose, though cotton and other articles were rather depressed. Sales of cotton at ¼ cent reduction.

We see that Walter F. Leak, Esq. has been nominated by a meeting of his political friends in Wadesborough as a suitable candidate in opposition to Gov. Graham. We have not heard whether he accepts the nomination.

P. S.—We learn that the paper containing the printed resolutions of *the meeting*, so called, created great surprise in Anson, and even in Wadesborough, where *the meeting* purports to have been held. There are probably half a dozen persons belonging to the party in Wadesborough, and even some of them, we learn, were first informed of these "big doings" by their arrival in the Locofoco papers. It is believed that *exactly four persons were present on this important occasion!*

SMALL POX IN WILMINGTON.—We regret to hear that two cases of this disease have occurred in Wilmington.

Nothing of interest has transpired at Washington since our last in relation either to the Oregon question or to our Mexican relations. The debate in the Senate on the first subject has not possessed any great interest.

The reported sailing of the Gulf squadron from Pensacola, and marching of the army from Corpus Christi, doubtless mean something.

Compromise.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Telegraph, insists upon it that the *understanding* of a compromise of the Oregon difficulty now exists, and will be carried out. This he asserts without fear of contradiction from any responsible quarter, and believes the official organ will *not deny it* categorically.

HON. ABBOTT LAWRENCE ON THE TARIFF.—We have been anxiously awaiting an opportunity to copy the very able letter of this practical merchant and statesman, the former member of Congress from Boston; and fortunately a dearth of news enables us to insert it this week. It will be found to contain more sound views of the subject, and more important and interesting facts, than any paper we have heretofore had it in our power to present.

See the advertisement of the Menagerie, expected here on Thursday next.

The Federal Court.—The United States' Court for the District of North Carolina, will meet in Raleigh, on Monday, the 9th of March.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 16th, after the morning business, the Oregon debate was resumed by Mr. Hannegan, who spoke for nearly two hours, warmly in favor of our right and title to the whole of Oregon.

On Tuesday, Mr. Colquitt of Georgia, (Loco,) spoke in favor of the notice, and of negotiation to settle the Oregon question. The question had been long pending, he said, and through all its stages this Government had treated it as if England had rights in Oregon. He scouted the idea that Mr. Polk *meant* to declare, in his Inaugural Address, what his language seems to import, that our title to all of Oregon is "clear and unquestionable." He thought Mr. Polk a man of too much good sense to mean any such thing. He only meant to say that he *thought* so, not that it *was* so. He deprecated war speeches and panics and false alarms. He hit Mr. Hannegan some pretty hard blows, which brought the Indiana Senator to his feet, in explanation.

Mr. Colquitt continued, and ridiculed the idea that they were more wise, chivalric and patriotic than our fathers. Gen. Jackson, a man who, when he lived, was not apt to quail at danger, or refrain from asserting his country's rights, had filled the Presidency for eight years, and had not pushed the Oregon difficulty to a settlement. He therefore thought there must have been some substantial reason in that great man's mind for not doing so. Why then push it to a settlement now in any other than a peaceful way!

On Wednesday, Mr. Dix of N. Y. (Loco,) spoke in favor of the notice and of our title to the whole of Oregon.

On Thursday, Mr. D. resumed and concluded his speech. He did not believe that hostilities were to grow out of the question. All the interests and inclination of the two countries should prevent either from urging the matter to such a crisis.

Mr. Benton followed in a speech of much force, bearing upon, though not expressing the fact, that the 49th parallel would be a desirable compromise line. He commenced by paying a very high compliment to Mr. Dix for his clear and impregnable argument in support of our title to the territory. He said that for lucidness, compactness and ability he had heard no argument that surpassed it. Our title could not be shaken from where Mr. Dix had so impregnably placed it. He then went on to dissect the Convention of 1818, and exhibit its partial and one-sided character. When it was framed, he was a practising lawyer, not in public life. Nevertheless he then saw the great error, and wrote down the history that was to follow, and which has followed, the matter. He would read now what he then wrote, but that he did not want to subject himself to the charge of egotism. He thought Mr. Polk did right in offering the 49th, as his predecessors had done before him. The Convention of 1818 had been of great injury to us—it was time that it should be abrogated, so that the English and Americans in Oregon might be separated, and each live under their own laws.

This was a propitious time for the amicable settlement of the difficulty—when the people of the two countries were friendly disposed towards each other, and he hoped it would be settled. The giving of the notice ought not to give offence, and he presumed it would not. But let the consequences be what they might, he should go for giving the notice.

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday the 16th, on motion of Mr. Morris, the Post Office Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of giving the franking privilege, in a limited manner, to Postmasters whose annual compensation does not amount to $25.

Another proposition was submitted, but laid over, that Postmasters be elected by the people.

On motion of Mr. Graham, it was

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of directing the United States mint and its branches to convert all foreign coin which is or may be owned by the General Government into the legal coin of the United States.

On motion of Mr. McKay, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing additional lights on Cape Fear river, North Carolina.

On motion of Mr. Dobbin, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of changing the time of holding the Circuit Court at Raleigh, in the State of North Carolina, so that the same may be held on the first Mondays in June and December.

Resolutions directing the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to inquire into the expediency of establishing post routes, &c. were introduced, as follows:

By Mr. Dobbin: Between Jacksonville or Murchison Mills, in Cumberland county, North Carolina, and Harrington's, in said county.

By Mr. Barringer: Weekly from Salisbury, North Carolina, crossing the Yadkin, at Bringle's Ferry, to Jackson Hill; thence to Wind Hill, Harrisville, and Lawrenceville.

Three several motions were made by Whig members, to get before the House, to have printed, a project of a bill furnished to the Committee of Ways and Means by the Secretary of the Treasury, to reduce the Tariff; but the motions were laid on the table, by a party vote.

On Tuesday, the Pension Appropriation bill was further considered, amended, and *passed*.

On Wednesday, the House was principally occupied in debate on the Indian Appropriation Bill. The Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says —

"There were two decidedly animated scenes which kept the members and the persons in the galleries in a state of tumultuous laughter for some time. Even the Chairman, Mr. Bowlin, who tried to preside over the deliberations of the body with dignity, could not refrain from laughing, with his mouth wide open, while he was calling to order and bringing his hammer down upon his desk in quick succession!

"The first outbreak of mirth was caused by a queer speech from that queer member, Mr. Sawyer, of Ohio, in reply to that other queer member from the same State, Mr. Giddings. The last named member had delivered himself of a flaming Abolition tirade on the appropriation bill for the Indian Bureau.

"Mr. Sawyer, after some preliminary observations, said his colleague (Mr. Giddings) was always all alive when any subject came up that bore in the remotest degree upon the question of slavery! He had heard of a microscope through which one might look at a drop of blood and see ten thousand million animalculae. Now, he believed that if a person were to look through such an instrument at a drop of his colleague's blood, he would see ten thousand million *niggers!* He believed that whenever slaves or slavery came up in any shape upon that floor, the ten thousand million anamalculae, or big niggers, that are in his colleague's blood, got into commotion, and stirred up his colleague to make an abolition speech as he had done to-day!—Mr. Sawyer sat down with the remark that he had nothing more to say!

"Some time after this performance, staid and sober old Mr. McKay, Chairman of the Ways and Means, got the floor, upon the same bill, and the way he aroused himself and "woke up," in a skirmishing discussion which he picked up with Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, has scarcely been surpassed, according to the memory of the oldest inhabitant, since the days of the great *waking up* of Rip Van Winkle! His hands and his head were thrown aloft—his nostrils dilated—his words rolled forth in volumes—and his whole bearing was gallant in the extreme! It is no matter what he said! The House did'nt appear to care! The fact that the quiet, grave, venerable, peaceable, gray-headed Chairman of the Ways and Means, had suddenly become boisterously and vehemently eloquent, set all the members into roars of laughter! It was indeed an uproarious time—set on foot by the last man in the House that would ever have been suspected of such a thing! What are we coming to!"

On Thursday, Mr. Dobbin, from the Committee on Elections, reported, in the New Jersey case, in favor of Mr. Runk, the sitting member. The report is in behalf of Messrs. Dobbin and Chapman, of the dominant party, and Davis, Smith, and Harper, of the Whig party, on the committee.

Mr. Chase, in behalf of himself and Messrs. Hamlin, Chipman, and Ellsworth, made a minority report in favor of Mr. Farlee, the contestant.

Both reports ordered to be printed.

Mr. Martin of Ky., from the Committee on Mileage, reported a bill regulating the mileage of Senators, cutting off all pay for constructive travelling, when called by the President to sit in executive session after the adjournment of Congress. Read twice.

Mr. Hamlin moved to consign the bill to "that receptacle of things lost upon earth," the committee of the whole House on the State of the Union.

Quite a spirited discussion arose upon the merits of the bill and the question of its disposal, in which Mr. Pettit of Ind., and Mr. Martin of Ky., exchanged some sharp words about demagogues and their contemptible bills got up for the object of manufacturing popularity. The bill was finally laid aside, and the House went into Committee of the whole, and took up the appropriation bill for the Indian Department, which was discussed by sundry members—after which the comittee rose, and the House, after passing the bill, adjourned.

On Friday, the bill to prevent the payment of mileage to Senators for attending called Executive Sessions of the Senate, unless in cases where the travel has been actually performed, *passed*, 141 to 10.

Private bills occupied the remainder of the day, and Saturday.

DISASTROUS GALE.—A most destructive gale occurred on the coast on Saturday and Sunday the 14th and 15th inst. It commenced at Charleston on Saturday morning about 8 o'clock, and at New York on Sunday morning before day.

At Charleston, many vessels were damaged more or less; one schooner, with 2100 bushels rough rice, sunk; the wharves greatly damaged, roofs blown off, fences prostrated, &c. No lives lost.

At New York, wrecks were reported all along the coast. A ship from New Orleans was lost, with 60 persons on board, all of whom perished, except seven. Besides this, there were wrecked many other vessels, with the loss of a part or the whole of the crew.

The Debate in the Senate.—The Oregon Debate advances in the Senate with a calm and measured pace: it is also conducted, latterly at least, in a temper, and with an evident study and preparedness on the part of the speakers, and an attention on the part of the listening members, worthy of a high deliberative body and of the deep importance of the matter under discussion. But what is of even more interest than all this to the country, is the commendable spirit which has, for some days, marked the debate. Leading Democratic members, especially the three last who have spoken, have, by the tenor of their own speeches, rebuked the intemperate tone of some who preceded them, and have avowed themselves the antagonists of "the whole or nothing" doctrine, the friends of amicable negotiation, of fair compromise, and of honorable peace.—May such sentiments continue to characterize the debate, and finally lead to the happy adjustment which these gentlemen so independently espouse!—*Nat. Int.*

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore, may well and truly be said of glorious old Haywood County, now one of the most thorough going Whig Counties in the *Western Reserve*.

In 1824, she was the only County in the United States, that gave every vote for Andrew Jackson for President, and John C. Calhoun for Vice President. The few "Democratic Republicans" in Haywood County now, are "like Angel's visits, few and far between." But I just took up my pen to give you some little account of the glorious and enthusiastic Whig Meeting, held on the 9th of February, (Gen. Harrison's birth-day,) at the *Mountain House*. The meeting was called, to respond to the nomination of William A. Graham, as the Whig Candidate for Governor, and to nominate a Whig candidate for the 50th Senatorial District, composed of the Counties of Cherokee, Haywood and Macon, and a candidate for the House of Commons. The Hon. Michael Francis was unanimously nominated for Senator, and Joseph Keener, Esq. for the House of Commons, and they will be triumphantly elected, notwithstanding the Democrats will make great and powerful efforts for their candidates.

I have heard that the Whigs of Henderson have also nominated that faithful, honest, and talented Whig, Nicholas W. Woodfin, the late Senator for the 49th District, *So far, so good.*

Mr. Francis, in the glorious Whig Convention, said, that the Mountain Boys would do their duty on the first Thursday in August—and so they will, and no mistake about it. Gov. Graham's majority over whoever our opponents may run as their candidate, will not be less than 4 000 in the Counties of Cherokee, Macon, Haywood, Buncombe, Henderson, Burke, Rutherford, Yancy, McDowell, and Caldwell. That gallant champion of Whig principles, the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, is true to the Whig cause—all you hear, or may continue to hear, to the contrary notwithstanding. He is a *thorn* in the side of Loco Focoism, and a terror to such men as Don R. M. Saunders or Don Louis D. Henry.

C.

SUPREME COURT.

Opinions have been delivered in the following Cases, since our last:

By Ruffin, C. J. in State *v.* Underwood, from Iredell, declaring that there is no error in the record, &c. Also, in McBride *v.* Choat, in Equity, from Surry, dismissing the bill. Also, in *Doe ex dem.* Tate *v.* Crowson, from Guilford, reversing the judgment below and awarding a *venire de novo.* Also, in Cochran *v.* Wood, from Anson, awarding a *venire de novo.* Also, in Pool *v.* Ehringhaus, in Equity, from Pasquotank, dismissing the bill. Also, in Nail *v.* Martin, in Equity, from Davie, dismissing the bill. Also, in Mose *v.* Adams, in Equity, from Guilford, declaring that the injunction was properly dissolved.

By Daniel, J. in Gaylord *et al.* *v.* Blount, adm., from Beaufort, affirming the judgment below.—Also, in Peterson *v.* Webb, in Equity, from Bertie, dismissing the bill. Also, in McRae *v.* Wessell, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Chambers *v.* McDaniel, from Caswell, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Mayo *v.* Mayo, from Edgecomb, affirming the decree. Also, in Miles *v.* Allen, from Caswell, affirming the judgment below.

By NASH, J. in Taylor *v.* Cotton, from Chatham, affirming the judgment below.

Also, in Deep River Gold Mining Company *v.* Fox, in Equity, from Guilford, directing the injunction to be dissolved.

Also, in Rowland *v.* Mann, from Stanly, reversing the judgment and awarding a *venire de novo.*

Also, in Bennehan *v.* Yarborough, from Orange; judgment for the plaintiff.

Also, in Sizemore *v.* Morrow, from Person, reversing the judgment and awarding a *venire de novo.*

Also, in *Doe ex dem.* Clarke *v.* Diggs, from Anson, reversing the judgment below, and awarding a *venire de novo.*—*Raleigh Register.*

Expenses of War.—The venerable Albert Gallatin has added to his valuable Letters to the National Intelligencer on the Oregon Question an Appendix in which he enters at considerable length upon a calculation of the probable annual expenses of War with England, and the resources for defraying them. From the best data which could be obtained, he estimates the whole *annual* expenses of such a War at $65,000,000. Adding $12 000,000 for other expenses, the whole cost of supporting the Government would reach the enormous sum of $77,000 000. The War would reduce the annual revenue from the customs one-half, and the whole revenue from that and all other sources he thinks would not exceed $14,000 000. This would leave to be provided for by taxes and loans the sum of $63,000,000 annually.

An elderly gentleman of this city, who is rather famed for his gastronomical peculiarities, was lately dining at a fashionable house up town, when he desired to be helped to a portion of a French *ragout*, saying to the helper, "Sir, will you show me the piece *first*?" This was done, and the pieces one by one were twice turned over, the carver by his manner drawing the attention of the table to the fact. At last the piece was fixed upon, when the gentleman helping him, exclaimed, amidst the laughter of the guests, "Pray, sir, from what part of the dish will you choose the gravy?"

An Irishman a witness in a cause before one of the New York courts of law, attempted to pass himself off as a native of this city, and underwent, in consequence, a very severe cross-examination, in the course of which the counsel, in a threatening tone, demanded, "Now, sir, on your oath, were you not born in Ireland?" to which the witness replied, in a solemn tone, "Although present at the event, I swear on my oath I have no recollection of the fact!"

Secure a good name to thyself, by living virtuously and humbly; but let this good name be nursed abroad, and never be brought home to look upon it. Let others use it for their own advantage; let them speak of it if they please; but do not thou use it at all, except as an instrument to do God glory, and thy neighbor more advantage.

It is no great matter to live lovingly with humble and meek persons; but he that can do so with the froward, with the peevish and perverse, he only hath true charity: always remembering that our solid true peace, and peace of God, consists rather in complying with others, than in being complied with; in suffering and forbearing, rather than in contention and victory.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—This medicine has already proved itself to be all that it has been recommended, by those who have given it a fair test in this country, and the demand for it increases daily. We have just heard of an important cure of Asthma which has been effected by it in a neighboring town—the case was that of a female, who had for a long time been under the care of a physician, but had received no relief, and her case was considered hopeless. As a last resort she purchased a bottle of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which caused her to expectorate freely, gradually eased her cough, and rapidly restored her to health. We have no hesitation in saying, that this preparation of Dr. Jayne, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Consumption, &c., is the most valuable medicine ever offered to the American public. There is no quackery about it—Dr. Jayne is one of the most skilful practising physicians in Pennsylvania, and wherever his various preparations have been thoroughly tested, he is looked upon as a great public benefactor.

Somerset (Maine) Journal.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Feb'y 21. 99-3w

MARRIED,

In this vicinity, on Wednesday evening last, Mr. JOHN KENNEDY to Miss AGNES BRYANT.

In this town, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, Mr. DANIEL CLARK to Miss ELIZA EVANS, daughter of the late Henry Evans.

In Bertie County, on the 1st ult. at the residence of Mrs. Frances R. Byrd, by the Rev. A. M. Craig, P. H. WINSTON, Esq. to Miss M. E. BYRD.

In Columbus county, on the 15th instant, by Isham Williamson, Esq. Dr. VAUT of Columbus, to Miss FRANCES WELLS, of the same county.

On Tuesday evening, the 10th inst., by the Rev. Mr Ridley, HENRY E. C. BASKERVILLE, of Richmond, Va., to Miss ISABELLA, daughter of Patrick Hamilton, Esq., of Burnside, Granville county, North Carolina.

At Fort George Island, Florida, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. J. F. Young, General DUNCAN L. CLINCH, to Mrs. SOPHIE H. COUPER, daughter of George Gibbs, Esq., formerly of Wilmington.

DIED,

In New Hanover county, on the 13th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH LANE, relict of the late Mr. Ezekiel Lane.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, this day, (Feb'y 21.) Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for E. W. Wilkings, S. W. Tillinghast & Co., B. Rose & Son, J. M. Rose, J. H. & J. Martine, D. & W. McLaurin, E. J. Hale, W. Draughon, H. Leete, E. L. Winslow, S Boon, C. P. Mallett, R. W. Hardie, Dr. Robinson, and S. J. Hinsdale, of this place; and for J. F. Prather, J. & W. Murphy, Washington Mining Co., T. Caldwell & Sons, S. D. Hill, and others of the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Feb. 24.

Brandy, peach,	1 00	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	45 a 55	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	8 a 8½	Oats,	50
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5¼
Cotton,	6 a 6¾	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	80 a 85	Salt, bu.,	45 a 50
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1¾ a 2
Flour,	4¾ a 5¼	Wheat,	90 a 95
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	40 a 42
Pork,	5 a 5½	Beeswax,	27 a 28
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags	1½ a 2

REMARKS.—Since our last paper, receipts of Produce have been small, and we do not know of any change in prices. Cotton 6 a 6¾. Flour 4¾ a 5¼. Corn 80 a 85. Oats 45 a 50. Bacon 8 a 8½.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Feb'y 18.

In Turpentine a further advance; it yesterday sold, (several large lots,) at 4 10. Hard brought 2 20. A lot of 70 bbls. Spirits Turpentine sold at 59½ cts. a few days ago, but the holders ask 60 now.

Tar has sold at 2 00 since our last report; on Monday however 1000 bbls. were disposed of at 1 75, and that was the current rate yesterday.

In Timber there is no change; the article comes in pretty freely, and usually sells between 4 and 5½ dls. for ordinary qualities.

Lumber is still rather slack of sale: a raft of Flooring boards, 6 a 7, sold at 12 this week. Nothing to report in Wide Boards, nor Scantling.

Staves are surprisingly dull; one lot of R. O. hhd., dressed, brought but 12 dls., and some rough, same kind, only 6.

Shingles have declined; sales at 2½ and 2¾.

Bacon is lower; lots of mixed, hog round, have sold at 7½ and 8, and hams at 9.

Corn in store is held at 70 cts. A cargo from New Orleans, afloat, is held at 65 to 70.

Nearly all the Cuba Molasses which was on the wharf a week ago, amounting to several hundred hhds., has since been sold at 20 cts.

100 bbls. New Orleans Whiskey sold at 27 cts. 100 bags Rio Coffee at 8 cts.

Wilmington Chronicle.

CHERAW MARKET—Feb. 10.

Bagging 18 to 20. Bale Rope 8 to 10. Pecon 9 to 10. Beeswax 22 to 24. Cotton 7¾ to 7. Coffee 8 to 10. Corn 62½ to 75. Flour 5 50 to 6 00. Feathers 25 to 32. Iron 5 to 6 50. Molasses 40 to 50. Nails, cut, 6 to 6½. Sugar, brown, 8 to 10; Loaf 15 to 17. Salt, sack, 1 62½ to 1 75.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

February 11.—Schrs. Batavia from Cuba, Cygnet from New Bedford, Shylock from N. Orleans, Ann from Charleston. 12.—Schr. L. P. Smith from New York. 13.—Brigs Rebecca C. Fisher from Baltimore, Curacoa from Charleston. 15.—Brig Sam'l N. Gott from Demarara. 17.—Barque New World from Boston, Brig Gordon from New York. 19.—Brigs David Duffle from New York, Gertrude from Demarara, Francis from Trinidad.

THE NAUTILUS

(MUTUAL)

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.

THIS Company, recently organized upon the improved and deservedly popular principle of Mutual Assurance, will confine its business exclusively to Insurance on Lives.

It commences with a capital of $50,000, which will be continually augmenting as its business increases. The rates of Premium correspond with those of other American Companies.

One of the peculiar advantages attending Insurance with this Company is, that all the assured share annually in its profits, and are interested in its success; for its Charter provides "That each and every member shall be annually credited with his proportional share of the amount of premiums earned, after deducting losses and expenses, but in no case shall his share of loss exceed the amount of such premium." These earned premiums or profits will be safely invested by the Company, constituting a permanent fund, annually augmenting for the benefit and security of all parties interested.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred, on a Single Life.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.
15	$0 77	$0 88	$1 56
20	0 91	0 95	1 77
25	1 00	1 12	2 04
30	1 31	1 36	2 36
35	1 36	1 53	2 95
40	1 69	1 83	3 20
45	1 91	1 96	3 73
50	1 96	2 09	4 60
55	2 32	3 21	5 74
60	4 35	4 91	7 00

TRUSTEES.

James D. P. Ogden,	James Harper,
James Brown,	James Reyburn,
H. W. Hicks,	Wm. H. Aspinwall,
A. Norrie,	Thos. W. Ludlow,
D. A. Comstock,	Leonard S. Suarez,
P. M. Wetmore,	A. M. Merchant,
Henry K. Bogart,	John Cryder,
A. Woodhull,	Schuyler Livingston,
R. L. Taylor,	Spencer S. Benedict,
E. C. Center,	Richard Irvin,
Thos. B. Richards,	Loring Andrews.

JAMES D. P. OGDEN, President.
A. M. MERCHANT, Vice President.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

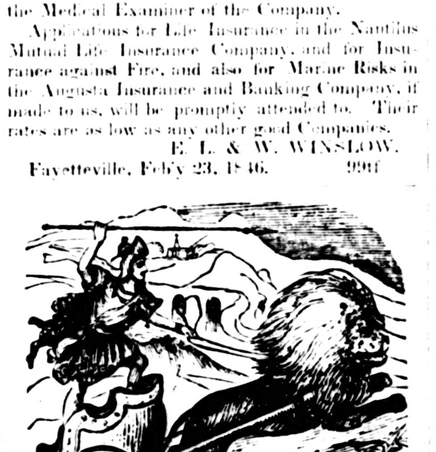
☞ The above Company have established an Agency in Fayetteville, and the undersigned are ready to receive propositions for the Insurance of Lives, and to furnish forms of Applications.

Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM has been appointed the Medical Examiner of the Company.

Applications for Life Insurance in the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for Insurance against Fire, and also for Marine Risks in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, if made to us, will be promptly attended to. Their rates are as low as any other good Companies.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 23, 1846. 99tf



RAYMOND & CO'S MENAGERIE.

THIS splendid collection of WILD ANIMALS, from the New York Zoological Institute, will be open for Exhibition, under a spacious Pavilion, in FAYETTEVILLE, on Thursday Evening, Friday and Saturday Afternoons and Evenings, Feb'y 26th, 27th, and 28th, 1846.

All the most prominent and rare specimens of Natural History will be found in the Collection, many of which have not heretofore been exhibited in the United States.

The science of Natural History opens a wide field for curious investigation. Nature shows itself under such a diversity of forms and dispositions in the brute creation, that close observation of them is always a matter of instruction and amusement. It is needless to say, that a visit to a well arranged Menagerie, is the only opportunity that the greater part of community enjoy, of beholding the fiercer and more formidable portion of Nature's works. Its advantages are apparent.—There, entirely free from danger, and almost at one view are beheld the most ferocious monsters, so terrible to the countries which they inhabit; together with those more remarkable for their beauty or singularity of form.

A superior BRASS BAND is attached to the establishment.

Doors open from 2 till 5, and from 6½ to 9, P. M. Admittance 50 cents; children half price.

Splendid Lotteries.

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers.*

$30,000!

75 Prizes of $1,000!!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 10 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday March 7, 1846.

CAPITALS.

$30,000, $10,000, 75 Prizes of $1,000, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes,			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of *each drawing* sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO.,
Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

Feb'y 21, 1846. 99-4pd

☞ Other Schemes next week.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

This is a chemical extract of Wild Cherry and Tar. Everybody knows that Wild Cherry possesses important medicinal properties; and Tar Water has always been administered in Consumption, and Lung affections generally, by our oldest and safest physicians.

Various remedies, it is true, have been offered and puffed into notice for the cure of diseases of the lungs, and some have been found no doubt very useful, but of all that have yet been discovered, it is admitted by physicians, and all who have witnessed its effects, that none has proved as successful as this. For Asthma, Shortness of Breath, and similar affections, it may be pronounced a positive cure. It has cured Asthma in many cases of ten and twenty years standing, after physicians had declared the case beyond the reach of medicine.

This Balsam is made from materials which Nature has placed in all northern latitudes, as an antidote for diseases caused by cold climates.

"Nature is but the name for an effect
Whose cause is God."

Let us not neglect her plainest dictates.

For Sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville,
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1846.

Joshua Bryan and wife Elizabeth, *vs.* Jno. Bryan, Henry Wooten and wife Jane, James Bryan, Geo. Thaggard and wife Mary, George Bryan, Wm. G. Bryan and Andrew J. Bryan.

Petition for Partition of Personal Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Geo. Thaggard and wife Mary, Henry Wooten and wife Jane, and George Bryan, Defendants in this case, do not reside within this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in May next, and answer the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, H. H. Robinson, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Elizabeth Town, the first Monday in February, A. D. 1846, and of American Independence the 70th.

[99] H. H. ROBINSON, C. C. C.

WATCHES!

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

THE largest and most splendid assortment of WATCHES in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's, as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,

Of the newest styles, from the manufacturers in England, France and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at Retail, than any other house in America. Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each.

Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought.

All Watches warranted to keep good time or the money returned.

Watches and Jewelry REPAIRED in the best manner and warranted, by the best workmen, and much lower than at any other place.

Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys, and Ladies' Bracelets, Pins, and Sterling Silver Spoons, Silver Cups, Forks, &c., for sale very low.

G. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail,
No. 51 Wall st., (late 30 corner William st.)
New York, (up Stairs.)

Feb'y 5, 1846. 97-3m

To Country Merchants.

Goods for Spring Trade in Charleston.

E. W. BANCROFT, 253 King St., would respectfully solicit the attention of Merchants who may visit Charleston, to his Stock of Rich Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, (in chambers over his retail department,) which he offers at wholesale at the lowest *New York prices.* His stock of

RICH DRESS GOODS

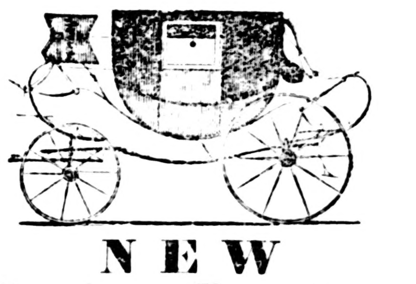
Will be found one of the largest in the City, together with every article in the Fancy and Staple Line.

—Also,—

A full assortment of DOMESTIC FABRICS.

Merchants who buy for Cash will find it to their advantage to call, as the stock will be found well worthy their attention, both as regards prices and styles of Goods.

Feb'y 4, 1846. 96-4m



NEW

Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Ashes.—As a manure, ashes, on certain soils, are invaluable. We have frequently experienced the beneficial effects resulting from their application, but never more convincingly than during the present year. On a piece of corn, containing about two statute acres, we applied about twenty bushels of ashes and a little quantity of gypsum or plaster of Paris—the ashes being applied on every other row in order that the comparative value of the two articles might be accurately ascertained.

The result of this experiment was perfectly in accordance with our previous observations. Through the entire season, the rows on which the ashes were applied took the lead, and at harvest produced one-third more corn than those which had the gypsum.

We would commend to every one to save all the house ashes he possibly can. Even leached ashes are too valuable to be thrown away. Applied as top-dressing to grass lands, they produce important effects.

One of the most substantial farmers in Massachusetts, writing us on the subject, says: "I am now more fully than ever persuaded of the value of ashes as a manure. Nothing, in the whole catalogue of manures, compares with them on my land. At the distance of nearly two miles from the sea-shore, I sowed, in 1835, twenty-five and a half bushels to the acre. The soil was a thin, clayey loam, and the result of the application was a crop of excellent clover, where for years, nothing had grown but mullen and rye. The land has not yet forgot the application; the grass on the soil with ashes being greener and far more luxuriant than on that where no such application has been made. On corn, beans and wheat, ashes, leached or unleached, operate with the best effects. Formerly we were in the practice of disposing of our ashes at from a shilling to twenty cents per bushel; but experience has now opened our eyes, and we are purchasing all we can at double the former price."

Maine Cultivator.

Rather a Bite.—Some years ago when all the world were mad upon lotteries, the cook of a middle-aged gentleman drew from his hands the savings of some years. Her master curious to know the cause, learned that she had repeatedly dreamed that a certain number was a great prize, and she had bought it. He called her a fool for her pains, and never omitted an occasion to tease her upon the subject. One day, however, the master saw in a newspaper, or at his bookseller's in the country town, that *the* number was actually a £20,000 prize. Cook is called up, a palaver ensues—had known each other many years, loth to part, &c.; in short he proposes and is accepted, but insists on marriage being celebrated the next morning. Married they were; and as the carriage took them from the church, they enjoyed the following dialogue:

"Well, Molly—two happy events in one day. You have married, I trust a good husband. You have something else—but first let me ask you where you have locked up your lottery ticket?"

Molly, who thought that her master was only bantering her upon the old point, cried, "Don't ye say no more about it. I thought how it would be, and that I should never hear the end on't, so I sold it to the baker of our village for a guinea profit; so you need never be angry with me again about that."—*English Paper.*

Mankind cry louder against impending evils, than past misfortunes.

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Munroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen. James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW.
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.

GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Mr. Lassiter.
JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley.
ANSON.
A. Bauchum.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern.—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf

TO EDITORS.—Any Editor of a newspaper in North Carolina who will publish the above for one year, and send the paper, shall be entitled to one individual right, to dispose of as he may please.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.
June 20, 1845. 64tf

Boot & Shoe Making.

The Subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has recently REMOVED to the South side of Hay street, nearly opposite Briggs's Hotel, where he intends continuing the

Boot and Shoe Making Business

In all its branches. Having in his employment several first rate workmen, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit, as well as to receive, a liberal share of public patronage.

D. G. HUMPHREY.
Jan'y 7, 1846. 93-3m

Just Received and for Sale,

1 HALF PIPE pure FRENCH BRANDY,
1 ditto ditto Holland Gin,
1 qr. cask Sicily Madeira Wine,
2 do do ditto ditto,
50 boxes prime Cheese,
5 ditto Pine Apple ditto,
Almonds, Prunes, Raisins, Brazil Nuts, Lemon Syrup.

—ALSO—

1 case Cashmere Dresses and Damask Shawls,
1 ditto Florence and Straw Bonnets,
1 ditto Gentlemen's Calf Shoes,
1 ditto Britannia Candlesticks.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec. 14, 1845. 89tf

---

20 DOZEN Castor and Sweet OIL, best quality, for sale by

J. D. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

ODD FELLOWS'
Female School.

THIS Institution is now opened under the superintendance of Mrs. Julia M. Billups, a Lady favorably known to the public for her attainments and qualifications as a Teacher and disciplinarian. The plan adopted by this Institution is such as has received the approbation of the best Scholars in Europe, and so far as it is known in this Country, has been entirely successful.

The price of Tuition is $3 per quarter, and 25 cents additional for contingencies—payable in advance. All the Books used in the School are furnished free of charge.

Application for admission must be made to Jas. G. Cook.

A. A. T. SMITH,
JOHN McRAE,
WARREN WINSLOW,
J. M. STEDMAN,
J. G. COOK,
Committee.
Fayetteville, Jan. 5, 1846. 92-tf

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, joining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

DAILY EXPECTED,

2000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, which will be sold at the landing at moderate price.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec. 22. 90-tf

PHILADELPHIA NEW AND CHEAP
Umbrella and Parasol Manufactory,

No. 104 Market Street,
NEXT DOOR EAST OF THE OLD STAND.

WM. H. RICHARDSON

HAS withdrawn from the firm of W. & W. H. Richardson, and commenced business on his own account, at No. 104 Market Street, between Third and Fourth, where he has for sale a full assortment of UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, PARASOLETTES and SHADES, of the newest style and best manufacture, at the lowest market prices.

Cotton Umbrellas, fair quality, 35 cents.
Silk do. do. do. $1 50.

Other goods in proportion. You are respectfully invited to call and see them.

Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1845. 90-13w

Planting Potatoes.

130 BBLS. Yellow Planting Potatoes, 10 bbls. Tanners' OIL.

For sale by H. BRANSON.
Jan. 17, 1846. 94-tf

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia.

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

[MUTUAL.]
Croton Insurance Company.
Office, No. 35 Wall Street.

Adjoining the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New York.

THIS Company Insures Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation, and Fire Risks. By its Charter the profits are to be paid back to the assured, in proportion to the amount of Premiums paid by them respectively. The rates and terms of Insurance will be moderate and liberal, and the assured subject to no responsibility.

TRUSTEES.

James Harper,
Edward Richardson,
James Phalen,
S. A. Lawrence,
Edwin R. Tremain,
S. M. Crandall,
John Breasted,
James Cruikshank,
J. Leander Starr,
William B. Cozzens,
Herman D. Gould,
Theodore A. Meyer,
Cyrus Chenery,
Lawrence Hill,
W. H. Townsend,
Robert Lane,
John T. Gilchrist,
J. H. Suydam,

Charles L. Vose,
Zadock Pratt,
George C. De Kay,
Loring Andrews,
Joseph B. Nones,
Leonard Appleby,
Asa S. Crosby,
John J. Herrick,
Abraham Van Nest,
John B. Lasala,
Samuel Sherwood,
James Cook,
E. T. Aldrich,
George Whitaker,
Thomas Monahan,
George Palen,
William Burgoyne.

SAMUEL A. LAWRENCE, Pres't.
JOSEPH B. NONES, Vice Pres't.
NICHOLAS CARROLL, Sec'y.
Capt. SAM'L CANDLER, Marine Insp.
Also, Insp. for "Lloy'd" for the port of N. York.

☞ **The undersigned, as Agents** of the above Company, will be pleased to receive applications for Insurance.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75-tf

FOR SALE,

FOR cash, or paper at short time, payable at Bank, a valuable NEGRO WOMAN and her five Children, the eldest about 10 years old,—sold for a division among the heirs. An excellent character to the woman, and undoubted title to her and her children, will be given. Apply at this office.

Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

Wanted to Purchase,

To be delivered during the Summer,

10,000 BBLS. TURPENTINE

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Jan. 5, 1846. 92tf

For Sale,—*Very Cheap for Cash.*

7 NORTHERN-MADE BUGGIES and 3 sets of HARNESS, complete; all of superior workmanship, and of the most approved modern style.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE
AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received, respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, and examine his assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

Which may be found in the Southwest corner of the Market Square.

Ever having in mind that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he would say to all such as may want any thing in his line to give him a call, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only.

JNO. C. THOMSON.
Dec. 5, 1845. 88-tf

☞ N. B. Fur Skins of all kinds wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.

J. C. T.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving, at the second Tenement of Mrs. Hooper's Fire Proof Building, South side of Hay street, an entire NEW STOCK of

Staple & Fancy Goods.

Consisting in part of

Super blue, black, brown, drab, invisible green, and beaver Cloths; fancy and French Cassimeres; Settinets; Kentucky Jeans; Tweeds; Flannels; plain and fancy Velvet, Satin, and French Cashmere Vestings; ditto Stocks, Cravats, and Scarfs; Merino Shirts; Bosoms and Collars; an assortment of Coat and Vest Binding; Cord and Buttons; Canvass and Padding; brown and bleached Shirtings, Sheetings, Drills, Linens; col'd and white Cambric Muslins, grass Linen Cambric, Hem-stitch, and silk Handkerchiefs; Alpacas; Thibet and Lyoness Cloth, for Ladies' cloaks; Muslin and supr. French Cashmere-de-Laines; plain black Gros-de-Swiss and figured Gros-de-Nap Silks; rich Prints; Lace Edging; bobinet, wire and blond Quilling; Piping; Gimps; Italian Sewings; spool cotton and linen Thread, assorted colors; twisted Silk; cotton and worsted Mitts; super black and col'd Kid Gloves; ditto silk, merino, and cotton ditto; white and black and ribbed Hose; ditto merino Persian ditto; cashmere, merino, Thibet, and other Shawls; work Boxes; toilet Glasses; shell, twist, tuck, and side Combs; jet, shawl, and hair Pins; super Needles, Pins, Scissors; taffeta and satin bonnet and cap Ribbons.

With a general assortment of

GROCERIES. HARDWARE.
CROCKERY.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

The above Goods having been purchased late in the season in New York and Philadelphia, consequently at reduced prices, will be sold LOW for Cash, or charged to those who will pay cash when called on.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Dec. 13, 1845. 89-tf

MINERAL SPRING ACADEMY,
MOORE COUNTY, N. C.

THE vacations will be, hereafter, in the months of April and October. The following are the very low rates of Tuition, per month of four weeks, viz:—

For the Languages and Mathematics, $1 00
" English Grammar and Geography, 80
" Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, &c. 50

Admission for a month, with payment in advance, quarterly, or for the time of admission. Particular attention will be paid to the discipline of the mind in social knowledge and religion.

H. McLAURIN.
Nov. 14, 1845. 86-tf

JUST Received and for Sale, 25 casks superior CHEESE, by

J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Nov. 11, 1845. 84tf

Beckwith's Pills.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and diseases of that kind;—price 50 cents a box.

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, for the cure of Bilious Diseases;—price 25 cents a box.

The above Pills were invented and are prepared only by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician, now of Petersburg, Va., formerly of Raleigh, N. C.

They have been as extensively known and as generally approved as any Patent Medicine, and have the advantage over most others, of being the preparation of a skilful and scientific Physician.

Received direct from the Proprietor, and for sale by

E. J. HALE.
Nov. 4. 83-6mpd

A Valuable Medicine.
The Best of PILLS.
25 CENTS A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S Vegetable PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.
Oct. 15, 1845. 81-tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

TO CAPITALISTS.

A COMPANY is now being made up for a Factory in the upper end of this County, on the Cape Fear River, at the Buckhorn Falls. A fall can be had of 18 feet; a race is partly cut, which was once used for a Flouring Mill. For information, apply at the Carolinian Office.

Jan. 17, 1846. 94-6w

LOST.

ON Saturday before Christmas last, the Subscriber lost a Note on John S. and Edmund B. Richardson, for the amount of $42 10, made about the 8th of April, 1845, payable three months after date. In it was rolled up $12, a $3 bill, a $4 bill, and a $5 bill, on the Cape Fear Bank. It was stuffed in my waistcoat pocket, and must have dropped out. I was in a small crowd on that day, and some person must have picked it up. All persons are notified not to trade for or buy the said Note, as it is gone out of my possession, and I have received no value for the same. Any person finding and delivering said Note and money to me, will be generously rewarded.

DAVID T. MELVIN.
Jan'y 12, 1846. 94tf

FOR SALE.

CHEESE in boxes; Raisins in whole and half boxes; superior French Brandy and Port Wine.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Dec. 13, 1845. 89-tf

Mallett & Huske

HAVE just received their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

GOODS,

Consisting of

Blue, black and brown Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Pilot Cloth; Forest ditto; Sattinets; plain and fancy Jeans; superfine Tweeds; Golden mix'd Tweed Jeans; Jeans Coats; Saxony Woollen Wrappers; Vestings; Plaid De-Laines; Crape ditto; Cashmere D'Ecosse; black and col'd Alpacas; blue and purple Baizorines; Printed Lawns; Dover small fig'd Prints; Check and new style ditto; Chintz ditto; white and red Flannel; Salisbury do.; Brown Holland and Linen; Grass ditto; Apron Checks; Sea Island Cotton Shirting; Bird's Eye Diaper; 4-4 Irish Linen; Long Cloth; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Foundation Muslin; Bishop Lawn; 8-4 Net Shawls; Alpaca ditto; supr. Woolen ditto; black Silk Cravats; Merino ditto; Gingham ditto; Silk pocket Handkerchiefs; Linen Napkins; gentlemen's Lamb's Wool Shirts; Duffle Blankets; Saddle ditto; Patent Sewing Thread; Spool Cotton; Italian Sewing Silk and Twist; Worsted and Cotton Mitts; black and col'd Kid Gloves; Hats; Caps; Boots and Shoes; Florence Bonnets; Dover Straw ditto.

ALSO,

Brown Sugar; crushed Sugar; Coffee, (Rio and Java;) green and black Tea; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Sperm Candles; Mackerel; Windsor Soap; Colgate's ditto; Starch; Alum; Shellac; Litharge; Saleratus; Lamp-black; Scotch Snuff; Copperas; Spanish Brown; white Lead, ground in Oil; Putty; Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12; Cotton Bagging; Bale Rope; Iron; Hardware and Cutlery; Douglas Patent Pumps.

October 27, 1845. 82-tf

BRIGGS'S HOTEL,
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having taken that large and commodious brick building, formerly known as the Planter's Hotel, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and others in the best manner; the building having been thoroughly repaired and properly furnished for that purpose.

The Northern and Southern Stages stop at this House.

Connected with the Hotel, and a few yards distant, are extensive Stables, which will be attended by careful and experienced Ostlers.

WM. W. BRIGGS.
Oct. 27, 1845. 82-tf

F. T. WARD

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ **Tin Baking Apparatus, of an** entirely new pattern.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Bargains! Bargains!

THE Subscribers having determined to bring their business to a close by the first of April, do now offer their entire Stock of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

At reduced prices, for Cash or exchange for Produce. The Groceries consist in part of

5 hhds. Sugar, 25 bags Rio Coffee, 10 tons Iron, 25 bbls. Whiskey, 200 Sacks Salt,

Together with many other articles which it is needless to mention. Call and see for yourselves.

COOK & HODGES.
Jan. 17, 1846. 94-tf

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3 TONS Wagon BOXES and Hollow WARE, a superior article, for sale one-third less than former prices, by

J. D. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Sessions, 1846.

Duncan McRae *vs.* John P. Wilson.

Original Attachment levied on 240 acres of Land on Rocky Creek, adjoining the lands of Joseph Wilson and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, John P. Wilson, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that notice of the above proceedings be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, and that the Defendant be thereby notified, that unless he appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the said County of Montgomery, to be held at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the 1st Monday in April next, and replevy and plead, and answer the Plaintiff according to law, that the lands levied on will be ordered to be sold, to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand and costs of the suit.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in January, A. D. 1846.

96] NATH'L KNIGHT, Clerk.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1845.

Edward Kearsey *vs.* Milley Kearsey.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Subpœna and alias Subpœna have been returned "not found," and proclamation having been made, at the door of the Court House, to appear and answer as commanded in said Subpœna, and the said Milley Kearsey having failed to appear: It is Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolinian, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in March next, to answer the petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, A. McMillan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1845, and the 70th year of American Independence.

92-3m] A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

JACKSON JOHNSON

HAS just received at his Old Stand (Wagon Yard,) a NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for country produce.

October 1, 1845. 78-tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.
HALL & JOHNSON

ARE MANUFACTURING at their "Beaver Creek Mill"—

Heavy 3-4 Brown Cotton Shirtings,
Ditto 30 inch do do ditto,
Ditto 4-4 do do Sheetings,
Ditto 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for Men's wear,
Ditto 39 inch do do do do ditto,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15; Plough Lines; Seine and Wrapping Twine; Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$200,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

J. W. BAKER

IS now receiving his large and general assortment of CHAIRS, from fine Hair Seat Mahogany, down to the common Windsor, purchased by himself for cash at the Manufactories at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which will be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, rich Mahogany frames; an assortment of Philadelphia made Curled Hair MATTRESSES, with a large assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE,

Of his own manufacture, comprising all the articles usually kept in a Furniture Ware Room, viz: Sideboards, Bureaus, Secretary and Book Cases, Tables, Wardrobes, spring seat and plain Sofas, Divans, Arm Rocking Chairs, French and Post Mahogany Bedsteads, curled and bird-eye Maple do., patent windlass Bedsteads, &c. &c., all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Sept. 20, 1845. 77tf

EDWIN GLOVER,
Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,
No. 9 North Front Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to
Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co., } Fayetteville,
J. D. Williams, Esq. } N. C.
E. J. Hale, Esq.
Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.
M. Townsend, Esq. Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.
Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

ALMANACS.

BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS', and TURNER & HUGHES' ALMANAC, for sale single, or in quantities, by

E. J. HALE.

SMITH & GAUSE,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Dec. 11, 1845. 89-Y

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw having been reduced to a TRI-WEEKLY LINE, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M. Leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, Proprietors.
September 1, 1845. 75-tf

ONE HALF OF THE
Fayetteville Water Works,
For Sale. Apply to

E. J. HALE.
Dec. 2.

"Joy's Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir," and "W. W. Clark's Nerve & Bone Liniment."

THE Subscriber, having been appointed sole Agent for this place, would inform the Afflicted, that he has just received per Steamer "Evergreen," one case of the above Medicines.

☞ The afflicted are earnestly requested to give it a trial. ☜

A. J. ERAMBERT, Ag't.
Dec. 23. 90-tf

NEW
Fashionable Goods.
H. LEETE,
(PERSON STREET.)

HAS lately returned from New York, and is now opening a handsome supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

(Call and examine.) His Stock consists of the following articles, and many others not enumerated:

Black, blue, brown, and invisible-green Broadcloths; Beaver Cloth; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Worsted, Velvet, and Satin Vesting; Plaid Cloaking; Cashmere-d'Ecosse; Muslin-de-Lain; black, blue-black, plain and fig'd colored Alpacas; Thibet Cloths, a beautiful article for Cloaks or Dresses; black, blue-black, and fancy Silks, some very rich; Calicoes, (to suit any one;) white and red Flannel; Skirts; Green Barege; Velvet Ribbon for trimming Dresses; Paris Cord; Girdles; Broche Shawls; Silk and Velvet Points; Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs; plain and fringed Bonnet Ribbons—straw, Florence and Silk Bonnets; a large assortment of Boots and Shoes; Men's and Boys' Caps; Fur and Wool Hats.

A general assortment of choice GROCERIES and HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. 84tf

Life Insurance.
CAPITAL $2,500,000.

The Insured entitled to participation of Profits in both European and American policies.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, London.

U. S. BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS,
(OFFICE 74 WALL STREET.)
New York.

Jacob Harvey, Esq. Ch'n. George Barclay, Esq.
John J. Palmer, Esq. Sam'l S. Howland, Esq.
Jonathan Goodhue, Esq. Gorham A. Worth, Esq.
James Boorman, Esq. Samuel M. Fox, Esq.

Philadelphia.

Clement C. Biddle, Esq. Louis A. Godey, Esq.
Sears C. Walker, Esq. Geo. Rex Graham, Esq.

J. LEANDER STARR, Manager and General Agent for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Bankers.—The Merchants' Bank of New York.

THE following are among the advantages held out by this institution, which will be found most advantageous to the assured, and which are seldom offered by Life Insurance Companies, viz:

The peculiar advantages secured to the assured by the principle of the Loan Department, thus blending the utility of a Savings Bank with Life Insurance.

A large sum to be permanently invested in the United States in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured as a guarantee fund.

The payment of premiums, annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal; and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Conditions in the policy less onerous to the assured than usual in cases of Life Assurance. (See pamphlet.)

The actual and declared profits (published in successive Reports,) affording sure data for calculations of the value of the "bonus" in this institution. These profits will at each division be paid in cash, if desired.

Being unconnected with Marine or Fire Insurance.

The rates, "for life with profits" are lower than those of any other foreign Company effecting Life Insurance in New York.

The public are respectfully requested to examine the distinguishing principles of this institution—their tables of rates—their distribution of profits—and the facilities afforded by their Loan Department—before deciding to insure elsewhere.

J. LEANDER STARR,
General Agent.

Examples of Rates—for the Assurance of $100 on a single life.

PREMIUMS PAYABLE ANNUALLY.

Age next Birth-Day.	For One Year only.	For Five Years.	FOR LIFE. Without Profits.	FOR LIFE. With Profits.
15	$0 77	$0 81	$1 47	$1 64
20	0 86	0 90	1 68	1 87
25	0 98	1 05	1 93	2 14
30	1 21	1 30	2 22	2 46
35	1 46	1 54	2 51	2 80
40	1 61	1 64	2 93	3 26
45	1 72	1 78	3 47	3 85
50	1 94	2 06	4 21	4 68
55	2 54	2 96	5 28	5 86
60	3 73	4 25	6 68	7 42

☞ The Subscribers, having been appointed Agents for this Company in the Town of Fayetteville, are prepared to effect Life Insurance on the above terms, and to furnish all desired information and explanations on the subject.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1845. 81tf

Fire Insurance.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the Contributionship Fire Insurance Company of New York, continue to take risks against loss or damage by Fire.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-3m

Southern Harmonies,

JUST RECEIVED, together with a variety of SCHOOL BOOKS.

E. J. HALE.
Sept. 22.

TO PRINTERS.
Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened a NEW TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of JOB or FANCY TYPE, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of materials, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

N. B. A Machinist is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.

Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the above six months insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the subscribers.

COCKCROFT & OVEREND,
68 Ann Street.
September 1, 1845. 75-6m

Marble Factory

BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

Fair Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John McArn, dec'd, by Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to Alex. Johnson & Co., who in my absence are authorised to grant discharges. Those failing to do so by the 1st February 1846, are hereby notified that the claims will be put in suit without any discrimination. The distance at which the Administrator lives, and the responsibility which rests upon him, renders it impossible for him to extend any further indulgence, however much disposed he might be to do so under other circumstances.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r.
Nov. 16. 85-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to his OLD STAND, Corner of Green St. and Market Square, where he will be glad to see his old friends and customers, and any who will favor him with a call.

H. LEETE.
Jan. 27, 1846. 95tf

MOLASSES.

52 HHDS. MOLASSES, just received and for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.
Jan'y 19. 94tf

MISSING.

A SMALL PACKAGE, sewed up in canvass or burlaps. The card has been lost from it. The contents are plates of iron and templates, of no use to any person but a manufacturer.

ROCKFISH CO.
Jan'y 26, 1846. 95tf

LIME.

300 CASKS of Fresh THOMASTOWN LIME, for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.
Jan'y 19. 94tf

Dr. Turner's Pills,
For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, especially to the Poor.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of evidence which a knowledge of it has been procured. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. By a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the speedy and certain cure of the above diseases, for which they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases of the most formidable character, and even after eminent Physicians have exhausted their skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind, but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in some extremely delicate, a slight nausea is observed, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and, by following directions, may be used by any one, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
Superior Court of Law—Robeson County.

Daniel Gilchrist and others, *vs.* J. A. R. Robeson and J. A. McKay.

Petition for Partition of Real Estate.

WHEREAS, it appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, for said Defendants to appear at our next Superior Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of March next, and plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the Petition shall be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Alex'r McMillan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September, and the 70th year of American Independence, A. D. 1845.

A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.
Jan'y 17, 1846. 95-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Sessions, 1846.

David Kendall *vs.* Joseph Gadd, Jr.

Original Attachment levied on the Defendant's undivided interest in 100 acres of Land on Cheeks Creek.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Joseph Gadd, Jr., is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that notice of the above proceedings be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, and that the Defendant be thereby notified, that unless he appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the said County of Montgomery, to be held at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the 1st Monday in April next, and replevy or plead, and answer the Plaintiff according to law, that the lands levied on will be ordered to be sold, to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand and costs of the suit.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in January, A. D. 1846.

96] NATH'L KNIGHT, Clerk.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1846.

Jesse Edwards *vs.* James A. Medley.

Original Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, James A. Medley, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, A. D. 1846, and the 70th year of American Independence. N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.

[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 95-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1846.

Elijah Cason *vs.* John F. Auld.

Original Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, John F. Auld, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, A. D. 1846, and the 70th year of American Independence. N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.

[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 95-6w